R4300-1.1 U 11/90

1990

THE CORRECTIONS YEARBOOK

INSTANT ANSWERS TO KEY QUESTIONS IN CORRECTIONS™

Adult Prisons and Jails

Published by

Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.

Copyright 1990 by the Criminal Justice Institute
ISSN 0273-4230

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, or by any other information storage and retrieval system without the written permission of the publisher.

The Corrections Yearbook™
1990

by George M. and Camille Graham Camp

Therese Wallace, Research Assistant
Don Wallace, Staff Assistant

Adult Prisons and Jails

Published by the
Criminal Justice Institute
South Salem, New York 10590

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Criminal Justice Institute acknowledges and thanks all correctional agency staff who completed questionnaires, providing the information on which the **Corrections Yearbook** is based. Your faithful reporting enables us to make this data available to you and others. We especially thank Canada for their continued participation, which gives both countries information upon which to gain increased correctional perspective and to base comparisons.

We also want to express our appreciation to our staff, who devote a major portion of their time each year to the retrieval of this information and to the production of this publication. Therese and Don Wallace have contributed significantly to retrieving, entering, and proofing the data, facilitating the analysis, and presenting the information. Pat Hulber and Barbara Milne have attended to the production management and distribution of the publication.

Finally, we are indebted to you, the thousands of readers who buy and use and tell others about the **Corrections Yearbook**. Your purchases and good will have made our publication the number one source of the most current and accurate national information on corrections. Thank you for your support and confidence.

Camille and George Camp
annually produce the
CORRECTIONS YEARBOOK

Partners and principals of the Criminal Justice Institute, Camille and George Camp are experienced correctional administrators who have graduate degrees in the social sciences and who are experienced in the research of criminal justice issues. Skills that they have developed include correctional planning, evaluation of prison administration, efficient staffing, policy and procedure development, gang violence management, staff training, correctional operations and programs evaluation, production of publications, and management of private sector issues. They bring that expertise and practical experience to the gathering of information useful to the corrections profession.

CORRECTIONS YEARBOOK METHODOLOGY

The data reported in this volume was compiled by the Criminal Justice Institute through the use of a questionnaire mailed to state and federal adult correctional agencies in the United States and the Correctional Service of Canada. Data on United States jails with average daily populations of 200 or more is also included.

Data was submitted by correctional agencies from all 50 of the United States, the District of Columbia, the United States Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Correctional Service of Canada. 84 jails provided information. Follow-up telephone calls were made to verify and gather additional information. Responses were entered into CJI's correctional database. Information in each subject category was tabulated and in appropriate instances averaged, compared with other subject categories, or compared with data collected from prior years of research. The results are presented in narrative, tabular, and graphic formats.

Don Wallace, Staff Assistant; Therese Wallace, Research Assistant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNITED STATES
ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

Population Profile

Inmates in State and Federal Prisons	1
Inmates in Prisons, Other Programs, Local Jails and Grand Total	2
Agencies With Court Appointed Overseers	3
Inmate Profile by Gender and Ethnic Composition	4
Agencies With Lawsuits, Court Orders	6
Incarceration Rates	6
Population Projections for 1991 and 1992	8
Admissions (Gender, Probation and Parole Violators)	9
Average Age of Inmates (Gender, 50 years old and older)	10
Non-USA Inmates and Percentages of Population	12
Inmates with Priors, Recidivism Rates	12
Releases from Custody and Basis of Release	13
Average Daily Populations, Sentences and Lengths of Stay	14
Inmates Serving Life, 20 Years or More, Death Sentences	15
Emergency Release Programs	16
Clemencies and Pardons	17
Use of Interstate Compact	17
Custody Levels for Inmates	18
Escapes by Custody Level	19
Inmates Captured After Fleeing	20
Assaults by Inmates	21
Administrative Segregation and Protective Custody	22
Inmate Deaths	24
AIDS in Prisons	25
Inmates on Death Row	26

Institutions, Budgets and Programs

Number of Prisons and Security Levels	27
Rated Capacities and Overcrowded Percentages	28
New Prisons, Beds, and Costs	29
Correctional Agency Capacities by Security Level	30
Anticipated Future Prison Capacities	32
Change in Capacity by Addition and Renovation	33
Facilities Under Construction	34
Construction Costs by Security Level	35
Cost of Operating Prison Systems	36
Projected Budgets for 1991	37
Inmate Daily Costs, Food and Health Care Costs	38
Food and Health Service Contracting	39
Mental Health and Sex Offender Programs	40
Family Visiting	40
Work, Study Releases, Diversion Programs, Shock Incarceration	41
Inmates Assigned to Programs or Work	42
Inmate Wages	44
Community Treatment Centers	46
Furloughs	47
Number of Agencies Testing for Drugs	47
Number of Inmates in Drug Programs	48

Administration and Staff

Longevity and Salary of Agency Directors	49
Agency Correctional Employees	49
Supervisory and Non Supervisory Staff	50
Number of Correctional Officers (Total, Gender, White & Non-white)	51
Correctional Employees Hired	52
Employee Drug Testing	53
Staff Turnover	54
Correctional Officer Salaries	55
Ratio of Inmates to Correctional Officers	55
Pre-service and In-service Training	56
Treatment Staff	57
Employee Deaths	58
Accreditation in Adult Agencies	58
CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA	59

UNITED STATES JAILS

List of Jails Responding to Survey	61
Administrators of Jails	63
Jail Employees (Total, Female, Minority)	64
Jail Employees' Positions (Supervisors, Officers, Administrative)	66
Percentage of Officer Employees, Officer Salaries	68
Salaries of Jail Administrators and Supervisors	70
Jail Budgets and Avg. Cost/Day/Prisoner	72
Jail Description, Year Opened, Capacity	74
Beds Under Construction (Number, Cost, Date of Completion)	76
Beds Planned (Number, Cost, Date of Completion)	76
Number of Jails Housing Sentenced Prisoners, Pre-trial Prisoners	77
Prisoners (Total, Female, Minority)	78
Juveniles (Total, Female, Minority)	79
Prisoner Status (Pre-trial, Convicted, Sentenced)	80
Avg. Daily Prisoner Population (Total, Female, Minority)	81
Prisoners Admitted, Released, Produced for Court	83
Length of Stay (Pre-trial, Sentenced, Avg.)	85
Number of Jails Housing Max., Med., Min., Custody Prisoners	86
Number of Prisoner Deaths	86
Mandatory Testing for AIDS & Separate Housing for AIDS Patients	86
Jailed Prisoners Awaiting Transport to State Facilities	86
Use of Urine Testing to Control Drugs	87
Drug Programs Offered in Jails	87
Programs & Services Provided in Jails	87

ILLUSTRATIONS

Relative Growth in Rated Capacity and Inmates In State and Federal Prisons (1984 - 1989)	3
United States Incarceration Rates (1981-1989)	7
Operating & Capital Budgets (1988-1991)	39
Current and Future Jail Capacities	77
Percent of Jails Providing Drug Programs	87
Percentages of Jails That Have Programs and Services	88

UNITED STATES ADULT CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

Population Profile

How many inmates were confined in state and federal prisons on January 1, 1990? Of these, how many were unsentenced or pre-trial detainees?

673,559 inmates were confined on January 1, 1990, an increase of 12.7 percent over the preceding year. State and District of Columbia prisoners accounted for 91.9 percent of the total, while the Federal Bureau of Prisons held 8.1 percent. Of the 673,559 confined in prisons, 652,049 (96.8%) were sentenced, 14,075 (2.1%) were unsentenced, and 7,435 (1.1%) were detainees.

	Prisoners	Percent Increase
State & D.C. Prisons	618,915	12.0
Federal Prisons	54,644	21.3
Total In Prison	673,559	12.7
[illegible]er Facilities	38,808	19.2
[illegible]ils	35,624	91.1
Grand Total	747,991	15.3

Other than those confined in state and federal prisons, how many inmates were being held in facilities operated by other agencies on January 1, 1990?

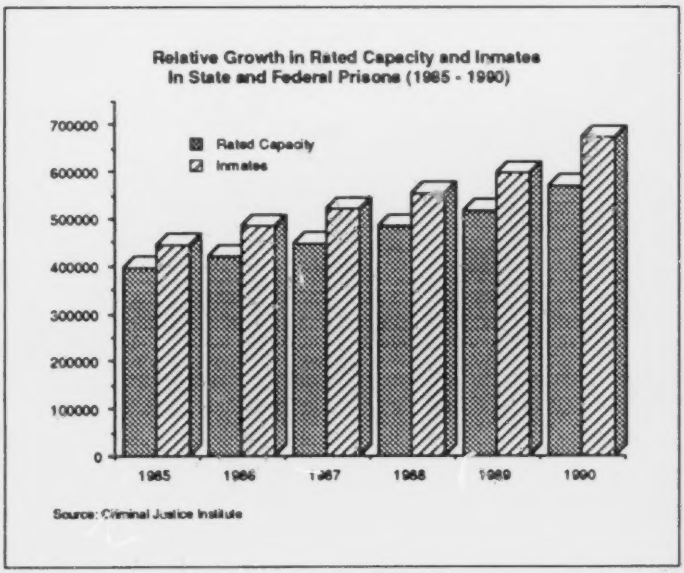
38,808 were confined in hospitals, community based programs and for other "out-count" reasons. 35,624 inmates were being held in local jails primarily, but not necessarily, due to crowding. A complete accounting of all inmates both in and out of custody brings the grand total to 747,991.

On January 1, 1990, how many state and federal inmates were confined in prisons, out in other programs/facilities/agencies, and waiting in jails for prison admission?

	Inmates In Prison	In Other Programs	Inmates In Jails	Grand Total
Alabama	11,815	977	1,117	13,909
Alaska	2,556	180		2,736
Arizona	13,148	103	117	13,368
Arkansas	5,777	139	514	6,430
California	83,893	6,909		90,802
Colorado	5,525	892	887	7,304
Connecticut	8,777	5,537		14,314
Delaware	3,382	69		3,451
Dist. of Col.	9,315	2,789		12,104
Florida	39,566	433		39,999
Georgia	20,840	20	3,563	24,423
Hawaii	2,291	244		2,535
Idaho	1,641	73	130	1,844
Illinois	24,712			24,712
Indiana	12,353		600	12,953
Iowa	3,907	61		3,968
Kansas	5,464	233		5,697
Kentucky	6,406	472	1,411	8,289
Louisiana	12,896	223	4,138	17,257
Maine	1,439	101	22	1,562
Maryland	15,730	212	66	16,008
Massachusetts	8,646	82	392	9,120
Michigan	29,006	2,882		31,888
Minnesota	3,114	155		3,269
Mississippi	6,623	16	1,158	7,797
Missouri[1]	14,819	53		14,872
Montana	1,206	122		1,328
Nebraska	2,391	72		2,463
Nevada	5,367	185		5,552
New Hampshire	1,197	133		1,330
New Jersey	15,674	709	3,024	19,407
New Mexico	3,004	182		3,186
New York	51,227			51,227
North Carolina	17,663	8		17,671
North Dakota	509	4		513
Ohio	30,300	241		30,541
Oklahoma	9,818	1,790		11,608
Oregon	5,841	1,059		6,900
Pennsylvania	19,236	456	798	20,490
Rhode Island	2,476	44		2,520
South Carolina[2]	14,207	1,532		15,739
South Dakota	1,277	12		1,289
Tennessee[3]	7,897		5,660	13,557
Texas	43,191	2,004	10,004	55,199

Population Counts	Inmates In Prison	In Other Programs	Inmates In Jails	Grand Total
Utah	2,433	163	91	2,687
Vermont	746	124	34	904
Virginia[4]	14,351	45	1,863	16,259
Washington	6,434	652		7,086
West Virginia	1,478	84	35	1,597
Wisconsin	6,446	369		6,815
Wyoming	905	246		1,151
Federal System	54,644	5,717		60,361
Total	**673,559**	**38,808**	**35,624**	**747,991**
Average	**12,953**	**809**	**1,696**	**14,384**

[1]Includes 777 inmates from other states. [2]Excludes EPA, Shock Probation, and Restitution. [3]Excluded are 42 percent of all convicted felons that serve their sentences in local jails. [4]Estimate.



On January 1, 1990, which states had court appointed monitors, masters, compliance coordinators, or other overseers?

Alaska	**California**	**Dist. of Col.**	**Florida**
Iowa	**Louisiana**	**Maryland**	***Massachusetts**
Nevada	**New Mexico**	**Rhode Island**	**Tennessee**
Texas	**West Virginia**	**Wisconsin**	

*Massachusetts court orders affect county facilities only; however, state is named as a defendant.

GENDER AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF INMATE POPULATIONS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1990 (In percentages)

	MALE	FEMALE	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC	ORIENTAL	NAT. AM	OTHER
Alabama	93.9	6.1	57.9	38.3				0.2
Alaska	94.5	5.5	10.8	2.7	2.3	1.7	30.6	1.1
Arizona	94.1	5.9	16.6	54.8	25.3	0.1	3.2	0.0
Arkansas	95.0	5.0	51.7	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
California[1,2]	93.1	6.9	36.9	30.2	28.1			4.8
Colorado	94.3	5.7	23.3	47.5	25.3	0.3	1.0	2.6
Connecticut	93.3	6.7	48.5	27.7	23.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Delaware	95.7	4.3	56.0	42.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dist. of Col.	93.8	6.2	96.8	1.8	0.1			1.3
Florida	93.6	6.4	55.7	42.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
Georgia[3]	94.7	5.3	66.0	5.3				
Hawaii	92.5	7.5	6.8	31.2		17.6		44.4
Idaho	93.9	6.1	1.3	84.3	9.1	0.5	4.7	0.0
Illinois	95.9	4.1	60.5	30.0	9.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Indiana	94.9	5.1	38.1	60.1	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0
Iowa	95.0	5.0	21.3	74.5	1.8	0.2	1.2	0.9
Kansas	95.6	4.4	33.0	60.6	4.7	0.4	1.3	0.0
Kentucky	94.5	5.5	30.5	69.5		0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana[4]	96.0	4.0	59.0	40.0		1.0		
Maine	96.9	3.1	1.1	97.5	0.4		1.0	
Maryland	95.5	4.5	74.2	25.6			0.0	0.1
Massachusetts	93.5	6.5	28.3	52.3	17.7	0.5	0.2	0.0
Michigan	95.4	4.6	62.8	43.5	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Minnesota	95.2	4.8	28.5	60.5	2.8	0.1	7.8	0.4
Mississippi	95.2	4.8	69.6	30.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Missouri	94.8	5.2	46.3	53.3	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0

Montana	95.2	4.8	1.9	76.7	3.1	0.2	18.2	0.0
Nebraska	94.0	6.0	32.6	59.0	4.3	0.0	3.6	0.5
Nevada	92.2	7.8	31.8	57.6	6.2	0.9	1.1	2.4
New Hampshire	94.8	5.2	3.9	92.1	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
New Jersey	95.5	4.5	61.6	22.2	16.2	0.1	0.0	
New Mexico	94.1	5.9	10.5	30.7	54.0	0.2	3.4	1.3
New York	95.2	4.8	49.3	17.2	32.3	0.2	0.3	0.7
North Carolina	95.0	5.0	58.1	38.5		0.1	2.4	1.0
North Dakota	91.8	8.2	1.4	74.4	2.9	0.0	21.1	0.2
Ohio	93.6	6.4	51.7	47.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Oklahoma	91.6	8.4	33.3	58.1	2.3	0.0	6.0	0.4
Oregon	94.8	5.2	14.0	77.4	6.2	0.3	2.1	0.0
Pennsylvania	95.1	4.9	56.3	43.4		0.1	0.1	0.1
Rhode Island	91.6	8.4	28.2	57.2	14.1	0.3	0.2	0.0
South Carolina	94.0	6.0	63.4	36.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
South Dakota	93.1	6.9	2.8	71.6	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0
Tennessee	95.1	4.9	48.3	47.5				
Texas	95.3	4.7	46.4	32.1	21.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Utah	95.4	4.6	8.7	69.2	16.6	1.1	2.3	2.1
Vermont[4]	96.4	3.6	0.6	99.4				
Virginia[3]	96.3	3.7	63.5	36.5				
Washington	95.2	4.8	19.9	64.1	10.4	1.0	3.6	1.1
West Virginia	95.5	4.5	12.9	86.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	95.6	4.4	38.9	53.0	5.8	0.2	2.2	0.0
Wyoming	90.9	9.1	5.9	78.7	10.2	0.1	5.0	0.0
Federal System	93.0	7.0	31.6	66.0	26.0			2.4
Average	**94.4**	**5.6**	**35.7**	**50.9**	**9.6**	**0.7**	**3.6**	**1.5**

[1]Hispanic refers to Mexican American. [2]Other includes Oriental & Native American. [3]Black includes all Non-White. [4]Black & White estimate.

On January 1, 1990, how many corrections agencies were operating under a court order regarding conditions of confinement?

38 agencies reported that they were under conditions of confinement court orders, seven more than a year earlier. 29 had population limits set by the courts, two more than were reported last year.

How many prisoner lawsuits were filed in 1989, and how many class action suits were in effect on January 1, 1990?

Forty states reported 18,389 lawsuits of all varieties (average of 460) filed during 1989, and 36 agencies reported 144 class action suits in effect on January 1, 1990. 6 agencies reported no class action suits, and one agency reported a high of 49 class actions.

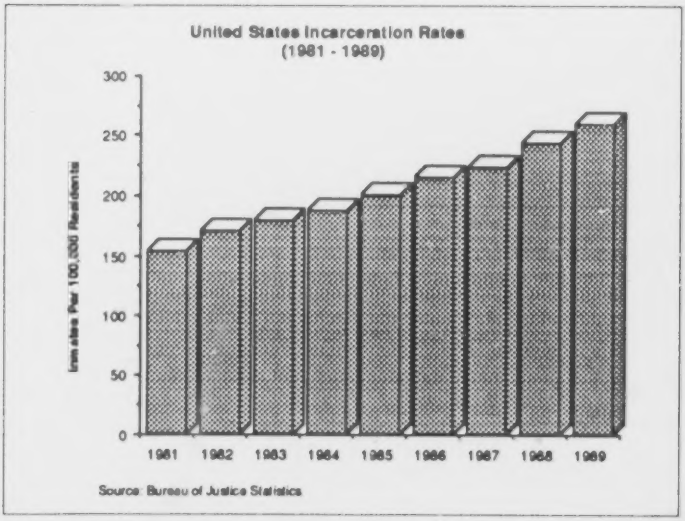
Which states incarcerate the most people?

State incarceration rates (per 100,000 population) in 1989 varied from 475 in Nevada to 62 in North Dakota. Nationally, the incarceration rate was 260 and the state/D.C. average was 244, representing annual increases of 6.6 and 6.8 percent respectively. The District of Columbia's rate was 1,176.

	Inmates Per 100,000 ('88)	Inmates Per 100,000 ('89)	Percent Change
Alabama	300	321	7.0
Alaska	355	354	-0.3
Arizona	329	343	4.3
Arkansas	230	246	7.0
California	257	277	7.8
Colorado	181	189	4.4
Connecticut	146	179	22.6
Delaware	354	374	5.6
Dist. of Col.	1,031	1,176	14.1
Florida	278	301	8.3
Georgia	281	292	3.9
Hawaii	136	139	2.2
Idaho	154	175	13.6
Illinois	181	194	7.2
Indiana	202	220	8.9
Iowa	107	117	9.3
Kansas	237	245	3.4
Kentucky	191	209	9.4
Louisiana	368	379	3.0
Maine	100	107	7.0
Maryland	291	304	4.5
Massachusetts	114	123	7.9
Michigan	299	324	8.4
Minnesota	64	68	6.3
Mississippi	279	305	9.3
Missouri	239	260	8.8
Montana	158	173	9.5
Nebraska	131	136	3.8

Incarceration Rates	Inmates Per 100,000 ('88)	Inmates Per 100,000 ('89)	Percent Change
Nevada	452	475	5.1
New Hampshire	93	99	6.5
New Jersey	219	230	5.0
New Mexico	180	179	-0.6
New York	248	270	8.9
North Carolina	250	252	0.8
North Dakota	62	62	0.0
Ohio	240	260	8.3
Oklahoma	323	349	8.0
Oregon	215	228	6.0
Pennsylvania	148	160	8.1
Rhode Island	118	138	16.9
South Carolina	370	402	8.6
South Dakota	143	171	19.6
Tennessee	152	153	0.7
Texas	240	239	-0.4
Utah	117	129	10.3
Vermont	97	100	3.1
Virginia	230	244	6.1
Washington	124	134	8.1
West Virginia	78	79	1.3
Wisconsin	126	134	6.3
Wyoming	203	213	4.9
National Average	**244**	**260**	**6.6**
State Average	**224**	**240**	**6.8**

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics



How many inmates will be in confinement in 1991 and 1992? What percentage change will be realized as compared with January 1, 1990?

	1/1/91	% Change	1/1/92	% Change
Alabama	12,317	4.2	12,825	8.5
Alaska	2,816	10.2	2,966	16.0
Arizona	14,148	7.6	14,928	13.5
Arkansas	7,244	25.4	7,916	37.0
California[1]	105,010	25.2	117,420	40.0
Colorado	8,190	48.2	9,218	66.8
Connecticut	12,100	37.9	12,400	41.3
Delaware	3,702	9.5	4,020	18.9
Dist. of Col.	12,075	29.6	13,440	44.3
Florida	47,084	19.0	49,874	26.1
Georgia	27,869	33.7	31,509	51.2
Hawaii	2,405	5.0	2,525	10.2
Idaho	2,182	33.0	2,447	49.1
Illinois	29,281	18.5	33,575	35.9
Indiana	13,985	13.2	14,981	21.3
Iowa	4,401	12.6	4,950	26.7
Kansas	5,517	1.0	5,637	3.2
Kentucky	9,109	42.2	9,712	51.6
Louisiana	14,000	8.6		
Maine	1,568	9.0	1,676	16.5
Maryland[2]	17,607	11.9	18,784	19.4
Massachusetts	8,420	-2.6	8,859	2.5
Michigan	37,540	29.4	43,780	50.9
Minnesota	3,439	10.4	3,430	10.1
Missouri	16,378	10.5	18,679	26.0
Montana	1,468	21.7	1,561	29.4
Nebraska[2]	2,625	9.8	3,041	27.2
Nevada	6,071	13.1	6,796	26.6
New Hampshire	1,255	4.8	1,375	14.9
New Jersey	17,957	14.6	18,527	18.2
New Mexico	3,433	14.3	3,776	25.7
New York	56,200	9.7	61,000	19.1
North Carolina[2]	20,597	16.6	20,597	16.6
North Dakota	520	2.2	540	6.1
Ohio	33,528	10.7	36,551	20.6
Oklahoma[1]	10,865	10.7	11,165	13.7
Oregon	7,075	21.1	7,939	35.9
Pennsylvania	22,512	17.0	24,092	25.2
Rhode Island	3,018	21.9	3,543	43.1
South Carolina	16,994	19.6	19,286	35.7
South Dakota[1]	1,326	3.8	1,410	10.4
Tennessee	10,000	26.6	11,400	44.4
Texas	52,689	22.0	56,832	31.6
Utah	2,883	18.5	3,062	25.9
Vermont	840	12.6	870	16.6

Population Projections	1/1/91	% Change	1/1/92	% Change
Virginia[3]	17,362	21.0	19,457	35.6
Washington	8,633	34.2	9,795	52.2
West Virginia	1,500	1.5	1,550	4.9
Wisconsin	7,119	10.4	7,542	17.0
Wyoming	961	6.2	972	7.4
Federal System	58,200	6.5	67,300	23.2
Projections	**784,018**	**16.2**	**845,530**	**26.3**

[1]6/30/91 and 6/30/92. [2]7/1/91 and 7/1/92. [3]6/90 and 6/91.
Note: Projections are unavailable from Mississippi.

How many inmates were admitted into institutions in 1989? What was their gender and how many were parole violators?

There were 467,227 admissions during 1989. In 47 jurisdictions 91.3 percent were male; 8.7 percent were female. Reporting jurisdictions indicate that 15.5 percent of their admissions were probation violators, and 22.7 percent were parole violators.

	Admissions	Male	Female	Probation Violators	Parole Violators
Alabama	6,706				
Alaska	1,028	986	42		109
Arizona	7,622	7,001	621	2,173	429
Arkansas	3,723	3,435	288		1,123
California[1]	85,242	30,872	3,354		51,016
Colorado	3,258	2,995	263		371
Connecticut	12,219	10,935	1,284	1,226	179
Delaware	3,908	3,519	389		
Dist. of Col.	7,747	7,597	150		1,106
Florida	42,460	38,462	3,998		443
Georgia	18,615	17,258	1,357	4,122	3,394
Hawaii	2,508	2,245	263	78	176
Idaho	1,203	1,097	106	145	124
Illinois[2]	15,466	13,470	1,726		2,034
Indiana	5,304	4,863	441		
Iowa	3,067	2,877	190	634	636
Kansas[3]	3,681	3,351	330	269	950
Kentucky	4,452	4,040	412	85	1,141
Louisiana	6,888	6,464	424	1,181	477
Maine	965	924	41	203	3
Maryland	9,519	8,832	687	2,075	1,015
Massachusetts	3,791	2,649	1,142	28	749
Michigan	11,584	10,851	733	2,600	1,109
Minnesota	1,937	1,778	159		385
Mississippi[4]	3,500	3,200	300		
Missouri	7,770	7,224	546	1,647	1,645
Montana	385	333	52	185	81
Nebraska	1,236	1,125	111		
Nevada	3,270	2,907	363	581	509

1989 Admissions	Admissions	Male	Female	Probation Violators	Parole Violators
New Hampshire	577	546	31		129
New Jersey	9,696	9,037	659		2,223
New Mexico	1,871				489
New York[5]	21,535	19,923	1,612		1,384
North Carolina	20,524	18,722	1,802	7,152	2,156
North Dakota	369	339	30	35	22
Ohio	16,506	14,673	1,833		1,085
Oklahoma	6,585	5,742	843	914	98
Oregon	4,724	4,198	526	1,604	1,759
Pennsylvania	8,440	7,863	577		2,520
Rhode Island[6]	1,159	1,045	114		137
South Carolina[7]	10,335	9,361	994	992	702
South Dakota	858	774	84		99
Tennessee	8,238	7,582	656		1,788
Texas[8]	33,303	30,697	2,606	680	12,699
Utah	1,357	1,263	94	285	596
Vermont[9]	2,328	2,268	60	200	40
Virginia[10]	8,266	7,608	658	1,512	866
Washington	4,155	3,871	284		401
West Virginia[11]	602	559	43	35	79
Wisconsin	3,291	3,095	196	992	141
Wyoming	551	488	63	104	41
Federal System	22,903	20,533	2,370	1,132	2,507
Total	**467,227**	**371,477**	**35,907**	**32,869**	**101,164**

[1]Male and Female figures exclude parole violators. [2]Parole violators = technical violators. [3]75 probation violators received new sentences and 214 parole violators received new sentences. [4]Admissions estimated. [5]Parole violators estimated. [6]Figures exclude inmates serving 6 mos. or less, transfers from other jurisdictions, and escapees returned. [7]Parole violators exclude 32 revocators from Early Release Programs. [8]FY '89, parole violators include mandatory supervision violators. [9]Violators estimated. [10]FY'89. [11]Probation violators estimated.

What was the average age of inmates admitted to adult institutions in 1989? How many were 50 years old or older?

The average age for inmates admitted in 1989 was 29.6. The average for males was 29.4, and females 30.2. 46 agencies reported 30,499 inmates 50 years old or older, comprising 4.9 percent of the inmate population on January 1, 1990.

	Average Age	Male	Female	50+	% 50+
Alabama	32.0			663	5.6
Alaska	33.5	33.6	32.0	147	5.8
Arizona	30.2	30.2	29.8	654	5.0
Arkansas	28.3	28.1	30.4	306	5.3
California	30.0	30.0	31.0	3,317	4.0
Colorado[1]		30.0			

Age of Inmates	Average Age	Male	Female	50+	% 50+
Connecticut	29.6	29.6	29.8	229	2.6
Dist. of Col.	29.0	30.0	28.0	213	2.3
Florida	29.1	29.0	29.2	1,830	4.6
Georgia	31.7	31.7	31.9	1,143	5.5
Hawaii	31.2	31.2	31.7	96	4.2
Idaho[2]	29.6	34.2	32.5	45	2.7
Illinois	28.0	28.0	30.0	793	3.2
Indiana	27.1	27.3	28.6		
Iowa	29.3	29.2	30.1	160	4.1
Kansas[3]	28.0			279	5.1
Kentucky	30.3	30.2	30.8	473	7.4
Louisiana	29.1				
Maine				90	6.3
Maryland	28.6	28.5	30.1	574	3.6
Massachusetts	28.0	28.0	28.0	403	4.7
Michigan	29.0	29.0	32.0	304	1.0
Minnesota	29.0	29.0	30.0	143	4.6
Missouri	28.0	28.0	30.0	48	0.3
Montana	28.1	28.0	29.4	96	8.0
Nebraska	28.6	28.6	29.6	126	5.3
Nevada	28.0	27.0	32.0	407	7.6
New Hampshire	31.0	31.0	31.0	30	2.5
New Jersey[3]	26.0	26.0	31.0	778	5.0
New Mexico	31.0	30.0	31.0	165	5.5
New York	28.0	28.0	29.1	1,742	3.4
North Carolina	29.0	29.0	29.0	861	4.9
North Dakota	30.0	30.0	31.0	12	2.4
Ohio	28.9	28.2	30.4	1,516	5.0
Oklahoma	30.8	30.8	31.4	652	6.6
Oregon	30.8	30.9	30.6	284	4.9
Pennsylvania[3]	30.3	30.1	31.4	1,313	6.8
Rhode Island[4]	28.5	28.6	27.8	62	2.5
South Carolina	30.5	30.5	30.9	677	4.8
South Dakota	27.0	27.0	28.0		
Tennessee	29.0	29.0	30.0	610	7.7
Texas[1]	29.4	29.3	30.2	2,154	5.0
Utah	31.5	31.4	33.2	181	7.4
Vermont	26.0	26.0	24.0	17	2.3
Virginia[5]	29.8	29.7	30.3	680	4.7
Washington	30.5	30.4	30.9	452	7.0
West Virginia	30.0	29.0	31.0	60	4.1
Wisconsin	28.0	27.9	28.8	282	4.4
Wyoming	33.0	31.0	30.0	72	8.0
Federal System[6]	37.0			5,360	9.8
Total or Average %	**29.6**	**29.4**	**30.2**	**30,499**	**4.9**

[1]FY '89. [2]4/89. [3]Estimate. [4]Excludes inmates serving 6 mos. or less, transfers from other jurisdictions, and escapees returned. [5]FY '90. [6]51 or older.

Which jurisdictions housed non-USA citizens on January 1, 1990, how many were there, and what percentage of the population did they represent?

30 agencies reported 20,033 inmates were not U.S. citizens, accounting for an average of 3.3 percent of their inmates on January 1, 1990.

	Non-U.S.	Percent		Non-U.S.	Percent
Alabama	13	0.1	New Hampshire	2	0.2
Alaska	2	0.1	New Mexico	148	4.9
Arizona[1]	817	6.2	North Carolina	8	0.0
Arkansas	27	0.5	North Dakota	3	0.6
Colorado[2]	171	3.1	Ohio[3]	80	0.3
Connecticut	305	3.5	Oklahoma[4]	178	1.8
Florida[2]	1,712	4.3	Oregon[2]	70	1.2
Georgia	572	2.7	Pennsylvania	366	1.9
Indiana	3	0.0	Rhode Island	190	7.7
Iowa	272	7.0	South Carolina[5]	29	0.2
Maine	1	0.1	Texas	1,496	3.5
Massachusetts	448	5.2	Utah	42	1.7
Montana	6	0.5	Washington	836	13.0
Nebraska	26	1.1	Wyoming	6	0.7
Nevada	210	3.9	Federal System	11,994	21.9

[1]Mexican Nationals only. [2]Estimate. [3]7/1/89. [4]Inmates born outside U.S. [5]Includes six foreign Nationals.

What are the agencies' recidivism rates, and how many years are taken into account?

22 states reported an average of 29.9 percent of admissions in 1989 had served a prior felony sentence. 39 agencies reported an average recidivism rate of 31.7 percent, based on post-release tracking ranging from one to twenty years.

	% w/Priors	Recidivism	Years		% w/Priors	Recidivism	Years
AL	67.9	26.0	3	NJ		31.0	3
AK		22.0	1	NM	40.3	36.6	20
AZ		34.1	3	NY		27.3	5
AR	29.8	35.0	3	NC		33.4	3
CA		65.1	2	ND		43.0	1
CO		35.0	3	OH	34.0	19.3	2
FL		39.0		OK[3]	26.0	30.0	3
GA	34.9	39.2	5	OR[4]	37.5	46.0	2
IL[1]	16.5	42.6	3	PA		36.0	3
IN	22.0	22.0	3	RI	47.2	51.3	5
IA	23.9	23.9	1	SC		32.0	3
KS[2]	24.0	15.0	3	SD[3]		17.0	
KY		27.0	2	TX		44.7	
LA	36.7			UT	4.1		
MD		17.5	3	VT		35.0	3
MA	22.2	28.0	1	VA	28.5	25.9	1
MI[2]		22.1	4	WA		37.3	5
MN		21.0	2	WV	16.8		
MO	15.4	35.0		WI		27.0	2
NE	30.4	23.0	3	WY	37.6	27.0	2
NV	31.1			FED		45.0	3
NH	31.9	18.3	5	**Avg.**	**29.9**	**31.7**	**3**

[1]Estimate. [2]New crimes on parole. [3]Prior felony sentence in jurisdiction. [4]Technical violations & new charges.

How many inmates were released from custody in 1989?

50 agencies reported that 386,228 inmates were released during 1989.

	Expiration	Parole	Other Release	Total
Alabama	1,280	2,425	376	4,081
Alaska	375	562	14	951
Arizona	679	1,602	4,184	6,465
Arkansas	608	2,230	384	3,222
California	1,221	73,663	90	74,974
Colorado	300	1,571	171	2,042
Connecticut	5,231	77	14,700	20,008
Dist. of Col.	10,392	3,027	2,931	16,350
Florida[1]	38,326	355		38,681
Georgia	2,794	6,052	569	9,415
Hawaii	2,236	544	681	3,461
Idaho	174	252	31	457
Illinois	807	9,760		10,567
Indiana	3,260	8		3,268
Iowa	267	915	84	1,266
Kansas	87	2,580	1,364	4,031
Kentucky	1,061	1,700	16	2,777
Louisiana	420	5,191		5,611
Maine	283	3	5	291
Maryland	3,035	3,052		6,087
Massachusetts	1,695	1,934	1,001	4,630
Michigan	584	7,655	97	8,336
Minnesota	201	1,481	342	2,024
Missouri	545	4,270	17	4,832
Montana	83	333	119	535
Nebraska	555	582		1,137
Nevada	1,180	1,347	241	2,768
New Hampshire	85	277	136	498
New Jersey	1,038	5,615	104	6,757
New Mexico	795	1,078	1	1,874
New York	997	16,098	1,050	18,145
North Carolina	1,787	18,198		19,985
North Dakota	88	144		232
Ohio	6,825	3,801	2,289	12,915
Oklahoma	1,353	1,195		2,548
Oregon	37	3,866	8	3,911
Pennsylvania	715	4,905	1,187	6,807
Rhode Island	408	340	9	757
South Carolina[2]	4,168	1,755	2,568	8,491
South Dakota	190	390	22	602
Tennessee	1,716	4,163	829	6,708
Texas[3]	122	29,743	2,972	32,837
Utah[4]	20	838		858
Vermont	2,241	131		2,372
Virginia[5]	171	6,690		6,861
Washington	1,903	644	1,248	3,795
West Virginia	70	273	170	513
Wisconsin	154	829	150	1,133
Wyoming	124	209	46	379
Federal System	4,959	4,024		8,983
Total	**107,645**	**238,377**	**40,206**	**386,228**

[1]Includes paroles reinstated. [2]Includes Probation & EPA Releases. [3]FY'89; includes 4,778 released to mandatory supervision. [4]Excludes 59 terminations of sentence. [5]Mandatory parole 2,793; discretionary parole 3,897.

During 1989, what was the average daily population for institutions, the average sentence for admissions, and the average length of stay for releases?

The total average daily population in 1989 was 654,310. The average length of sentence for inmates admitted in 1989 was 85.5 months, and the average length of time served for inmates released in 1989 was 25.5 months.

	ADP	Avg. Sentence (Months)	Avg.Stay (Months)
Alabama	10,363	186.0	90.0
Alaska	2,435		
Arizona[1]	12,580	53.7	24.0
Arkansas	5,641	85.0	31.0
California[2]	82,292	49.2	
Colorado	6,089	85.0	25.0
Connecticut	8,592	18.4	11.5
Delaware	3,120		
Dist. of Col.	8,963	72.1	40.3
Florida	37,424	55.0	15.4
Georgia	20,036	73.1	13.2
Hawaii	2,266	120.0	4.7
Idaho	1,577		41.4
Illinois	22,652	61.0	25.0
Indiana	12,097	48.0	36.0
Iowa	3,647	96.0	16.5
Kansas[3]	5,622		28.3
Kentucky	5,781	95.0	20.5
Louisiana	12,500		26.9
Maine	1,474		
Maryland	14,475	61.3	27.1
Massachusetts	8,382	80.8	26.9
Michigan[4]	29,476	63.3	
Minnesota	3,031	33.0	16.8
Mississippi[5]	6,470		34.0
Missouri[1]	13,371	65.0	30.2
Montana[6]	1,256	138.0	29.9
Nebraska	2,234	58.3	29.3
Nevada	5,180		36.0
New Hampshire[7]	1,090	32.0	23.0
New Jersey[8]	15,273	36.0	
New Mexico	2,903	43.0	16.0
New York	48,010	98.3	24.8
North Carolina[9]	17,663	54.1	20.4
North Dakota	508	48.0	18.0
Ohio	28,235	99.2	24.2
Oklahoma	9,340	86.1	22.8

Population Averages	ADP	Avg. Sentence (Months)	Avg. Stay (Months)
Oregon	5,342	88.8	14.5
Pennsylvania[10]	18,755	128.5	38.5
Rhode Island[11]	2,294	44.6	17.7
South Carolina	13,570	63.0	21.0
South Dakota[12]	1,181	36.0	13.0
Tennessee	7,662	73.9	31.7
Texas[13]	43,164	100.3	20.9
Utah[4]	2,297	382.2	24.4
Vermont	740	96.0	5.5
Virginia[14]	13,521	95.3	28.2
Washington	6,658	43.1	23.3
West Virginia	1,475	152.0	29.0
Wisconsin	6,213	160.8	22.8
Wyoming	892	89.0	26.0
Federal System	58,499	113.0	
Total and Averages	**654,310**	**85.5**	**25.5**

[1]Stay for FY'89. [2]Stay for felons first released to parole. [3]Stay for FY'89 parolees. [4]ADP for end of month. [5]ADP & stay estimated. [6]Sentence less good time. [7]Stay estimated. [8]Sentence estimated. [9]Stay for felons only. [10]Sentence & stay estimated. [11]Sentence excludes inmates serving 6 mos. or less, transfers from other jurisdictions, and escapees returned. [12]Sentence excludes lifers. [13]Sentence for FY'89. [14]Sentence & stay FY '89.

How many inmates were serving life sentences, sentences of 20 years or more, or death sentences on January 1, 1990?

11,246 were serving natural life sentences in 30 prison systems for an average of 3.9 percent of their total populations on January 1, 1990. 43,961 inmates were serving life sentences in 40 prison systems - an average of 6.3 percent, down from 6.6 percent on January 1, 1989. Another 96,921 inmates were serving sentences of 20 years or more in 45 prison systems - an average of 15.6 percent. On average, 24.1 percent of an agency's population was included in these three categories, as compared to 23.4 percent one year earlier. 2,255 inmates were serving death sentences in 32 systems.

	Natural Lifers	Lifers	20 Years or More	Percent of All Inmates	Death Sentences
Alabama	562	1,644	3,693	49.9	109
Alaska	110		162	14.2	
Arizona		535	778	10.0	81
Arkansas	631		2,407	52.6	31
California[1]	748	7,340	2,100	12.6	243
Colorado		413	390	14.5	3
Connecticut		74	396	6.9	2
Dist. of Col.		16	170	2.7	
Florida	1,281	2,683	5,226	23.2	309
Georgia		2,824	2,499	25.5	109

Long term Sentences	Natural Lifers	Lifers	20 Years or More	Percent of All Inmates	Death Sentences
Hawaii	54	178	346	34.4	
Idaho					17
Illinois	434	15	5,409	23.7	119
Indiana[1]		400	2,800	25.9	50
Iowa	320		955	32.6	
Kansas[2]		442	276	13.2	
Kentucky	8	507	1,495	31.4	36
Louisiana	2,007		2,802	37.3	39
Maine	32	14	137	13.0	
Maryland	46	1,097	2,870	25.5	16
Massachusetts	369	481	1,248	24.5	
Michigan	1,459	2,612	1,907	20.6	
Minnesota		145	12	5.2	
Missouri	262	718	1,423	16.2	71
Montana	5	22	463	40.6	7
Nebraska	103	54	364	22.1	13
Nevada	192	634	658	27.7	51
New Hampshire	21	10	79	9.7	20
New Jersey					16
New Mexico		166	287	15.2	2
New York		8,022	4,144	23.7	
North Carolina		1,973	3,609	32.0	84
North Dakota		14	42	11.0	
Ohio		2,502	11,429	46.0	94
Oklahoma	19	724	2,600	34.0	110
Oregon	1	116	1,699	31.1	23
Pennsylvania[1]	1,964		3,050	26.1	112
Rhode Island	9	65	159	11.9	
South Carolina	35	1,138	2,861	28.4	46
South Dakota[1]	70			5.5	
Tennessee	78	1,161	3,321	57.7	76
Texas		3,415	16,652	46.5	316
Vermont		12	29	6.6	
Virginia	148	994	4,610	40.1	41
Washington	99	228	361	10.8	7
West Virginia	110	155	25	19.6	
Wisconsin		408	815	19.1	
Wyoming	69	10	163	26.7	2
Total & Ave.%	**11,246**	**43,961**	**96,921**	**24.1**	**2,255**

[1]Estimate. [2]20 years minimum sentence.

How many agencies have emergency release programs? How many of these are provided by statute? In which agencies are emergency release programs used most often?

15 states reported release programs to relieve crowding. 13 of these are provided by statute. The greatest reported use has been in the Dist. of Columbia (2,247), Tennessee (740), Oklahoma (699), and Texas (572).

How often were clemencies or pardons granted in 1989?

1,392 inmates received clemency; 102 current and 450 former inmates were pardoned.

	Clemencies	Pardons		Clemencies	Pardons
Alaska	1		New Jersey		61
Arkansas	4	40	New Mexico	3	5
California		28	North Dakota		1
Connecticut		205	Ohio	2	1
Florida	4		Oklahoma	1,241	42
Hawaii		21	Pennsylvania	2	2
Idaho		6	South Carolina		1
Illinois	9		South Dakota		7
Iowa		6	Tennessee	2	
Louisiana	56	56	Texas[2]	13	10
Maine		7	Virginia	1	1
Massachusetts[1]	19	19	Washington	4	
Missouri	4	3	West Virginia[3]	3	
Montana	2	3	Wisconsin		3
Nebraska	4	12	Wyoming	13	
Nevada	4	8	Federal System	1	1

[1]Includes Pardons & Commutations. [2]FY'89. [3]Includes Pardons.

How many inmates were exchanged by way of Interstate Compact or other agreements in 1989?

47 states and the District of Columbia can exchange inmates through the compact. In 1989, 36 agencies received 712 inmates, and 37 agencies sent 1,534 inmates.

	Received	Sent		Received	Sent
Alaska	1	12	Nebraska	9	4
Arizona	13	18	Nevada	15	21
Arkansas	2	5	New Hampshire	150	188
Colorado	5	4	New Jersey	7	8
Connecticut	157	10	New Mexico	8	8
Delaware	4	2	North Carolina	3	1
Dist. of Col.		824	North Dakota		1
Florida	20	22	Oklahoma	12	10
Hawaii	46	132	Oregon	17	21
Idaho	3	1	Pennsylvania	4	3
Iowa	7	7	Rhode Island	30	39
Kansas	19	11	South Carolina	2	3
Kentucky	3	4	South Dakota	11	
Maine	21	30	Texas	5	2
Maryland	5	7	Utah	19	12
Massachusetts	34	26	Virginia	20	27
Minnesota	10	21	Washington	12	7
Missouri	2	3	Wisconsin	5	1
Montana	26	29	Wyoming	5	10

What percentages of inmates classify to various custody levels (Maximum, Close/High, Medium, Minimum, and Community)?

Among all agencies on January 1, 1990, Maximum custody inmates made up 13.7 percent of the inmate population, Close/high inmates 17.6 percent, Medium 40.4 percent, Minimum 25.0 percent, and Commmunity 10.8 percent.

	Maximum	Close/Hi	Medium	Minimum	Cmnty.
Alabama	1.2	1.6	49.1	22.1	14.0
Alaska	3.2	34.4	32.1	17.9	5.2
Arizona[1]	8.1	24.6	29.6	25.1	6.3
Arkansas	28.0		55.0	17.0	
California	11.1	41.3	25.2	18.8	3.6
Colorado[2]	5.6	8.3	51.6	34.2	
Connecticut	0.1	20.2	14.3	12.3	39.2
Delaware	2.4	7.5	28.2	26.3	20.7
Dist. of Col.	10.0		69.0	21.0	
Florida		33.9	26.3	33.9	
Georgia	3.8	24.4	31.4	19.2	2.8
Hawaii	4.7		69.1	20.5	5.7
Idaho		24.7	43.7	21.5	10.0
Illinois	16.4		38.3	42.5	
Indiana	33.5		63.0	3.5	
Iowa	17.8		52.6	21.1	8.3
Kansas	20.1		32.7	25.3	16.8
Kentucky	3.4	15.7	47.5	33.4	
Louisiana	40.1		35.5	7.2	1.7
Maine	0.9	24.8	15.0	28.4	24.2
Maryland	14.6		56.5	20.3	8.6
Massachusetts	9.2		66.2	16.5	8.0
Michigan[3]	7.2	14.7	52.4	24.0	
Minnesota	5.6	44.9	27.6	21.5	
Mississippi[2]		11.6	61.4	10.0	17.0
Missouri	17.6	21.9	15.8	27.7	17.0
Montana	6.5	22.3	29.5	27.9	10.1
Nebraska	38.7		24.1	23.2	14.1
Nevada	4.0	14.8	49.9	21.6	2.4
New Hampshire	5.8	9.9	66.8	9.9	7.5
New Jersey	28.1		46.7	25.2	
New Mexico[4]	6.2	4.8	47.6	32.8	1.7
New York	40.0		49.0	11.0	
North Carolina[5]	1.0	11.1	41.5	46.5	
North Dakota	0.6	21.7	29.4	15.9	28.6
Ohio	6.7	19.7	41.7	27.3	0.8
Oklahoma[6]	11.3		38.7	40.5	9.6
Oregon	2.7	10.3	43.9	26.0	
Pennsylvania	40.6		51.9	5.2	2.3
Rhode Island[7]	24.2	5.2	22.6	21.4	13.1
South Carolina	9.0	6.0	38.0	42.0	5.0
South Dakota[8]	32.0	1.6	47.5	11.5	7.4
Tennessee	2.8	9.2	32.7	52.2	0.7
Texas[9]	6.8	10.8	5.6	72.2	
Utah	16.0		84.0		
Vermont		4.0	21.8	38.9	15.5
Virginia	32.8		47.6	13.3	
Washington	1.1	19.7	34.3	35.7	8.3

Security class	Maximum	Close/Hi	Medium	Minimum	Cmnty.
West Virginia	11.2	9.0	47.1	19.8	13.0
Wisconsin	34.0		35.2	24.7	
Wyoming	28.2		29.2	21.1	19.1
Federal System	1.2	46.3	4.1	37.3	
Agency Average	**13.7**	**17.6**	**40.4**	**25.0**	**10.8**
National Average	**13.1**	**17.1**	**34.7**	**27.4**	**3.7**

[1]Includes Out count, inmates awaiting transfer in county jails. [2]Estimated. [3]3/13/90 and minimum includes Community. [4]Administrative Segregation. [5]Includes death row. [6]Includes inmates at Reception Center. [7]Community is work release. [8]1/1090. [9]Includes Special Needs.

How many inmates escaped in 1989?

51 prisons systems reported 3,774 escapes. Another 5,086 fled from work release, furloughs or community based programs. The total of 8,860 marks a decrease of 18.2 percent from the 10,829 escapes in 1988. The ratio of escapes to average daily populations for 1989 averaged .018, or 18 per 1,000 inmates.

	High/Med	Low/Min	Community	Total	Ratio
Alabama	22	32	81	135	0.013
Alaska	0	0	5	5	0.002
Arizona	0	31	13	44	0.003
Arkansas	3	2	15	20	0.004
California	2	69	1,510	1,581	0.019
Colorado[1]	16	5	297	318	0.052
Connecticut		47	20	67	0.008
Delaware	0	0	22	22	0.007
Dist. of Col.	2	25	15	42	0.005
Florida	1,384			1,384	0.037
Georgia	68		49	117	0.006
Hawaii	0	4	1	5	0.002
Idaho	0	5	7	12	0.008
Illinois	4	2	91	97	0.004
Indiana	14		51	65	0.005
Iowa	0	12	191	203	0.056
Kansas	4	32	60	96	0.017
Kentucky	4	104		108	0.019
Louisiana[2]	59			59	0.005
Maine		1	2	3	0.002
Maryland	4		81	85	0.006
Massachusetts	6	57	90	153	0.018
Michigan	9			9	0.000
Minnesota	1	15	69	85	0.028
Missouri	19	333	125	477	0.036
Montana	0	21	1	22	0.018
Nebraska	2	3	25	30	0.013
Nevada	0	31	9	40	0.008
New Hampshire	0	7	3	10	0.009
New Jersey[3]		141		141	0.009
New Mexico	0	13	7	20	0.007
New York[4]	6	6	610	622	0.013
North Carolina	11	218	147	376	0.021

Escapes	High/Med	Low/Min	Community	Total	Ratio
North Dakota	0	1	0	1	0.002
Ohio	5	10	10	25	0.001
Oklahoma[5]	2	127	193	322	0.034
Oregon[6]	0	273	899	1,172	0.219
Pennsylvania	14	2	45	61	0.003
Rhode Island	1	51	31	83	0.036
South Carolina	1	78	31	110	0.008
South Dakota	1	3	1	5	0.004
Tennessee	11	65	69	145	0.019
Texas	8	12	9	29	0.001
Utah			25	25	0.011
Vermont	0	0	35	35	0.047
Virginia	2	1		3	0.000
Washington[7]	3	6	108	117	0.018
West Virginia	4	2	30	36	0.024
Wisconsin	2	140		142	0.023
Wyoming	0	11	3	14	0.016
Federal System[2]	82			82	0.001
Total and Ratio	**1,776**	**1,998**	**5,086**	**8,860**	**0.018**

[1]Community contract centers. [2]High/Med includes all categories. [3]Low/Min includes Community. [4]Community absconders. [5]Community excludes 88 inmates who absconded from at-home community supervision. [6]Community includes late returns. [7]Community includes prerelease.

How many inmates were captured after fleeing in 1989?

43 agencies reported 7,069 escapees captured. Escapees are frequently returned to higher security institutions, as is reflected in the accompanying table. The ratio of captures to escapes averaged .96.

	High/Med	Low/Min	Community	Total	Ratio
Alaska	0	0	4	4	0.80
Arizona	0	22	12	34	0.77
Arkansas	2	2	15	19	0.95
California[1]	1	52	1,348	1,401	0.89
Connecticut		36	13	49	0.73
Delaware	0	0	62	62	2.82
Dist. of Col.	2	25	15	42	1.00
Florida	1,215			1,215	0.88
Georgia	102		45	147	1.26
Hawaii		4	1	5	1.00
Idaho	0	4	6	10	0.83
Illinois	3	2	97	102	1.05
Indiana	13		46	59	0.91
Iowa	0	12	182	194	0.96
Kansas	4	30	48	82	0.85
Kentucky	2	82		84	0.78
Maine		1	2	3	1.00

Captured	High/Med	Low/Min	Community	Total	Ratio
Massachusetts	6	48	82	136	0.89
Minnesota		14	68	82	0.96
Missouri[2]	93	336		429	0.90
Montana	0	22	0	22	1.00
Nebraska	2	3	23	28	0.93
Nevada		27	9	36	0.90
New Hampshire	0	7	2	9	0.90
New Mexico	0	13	7	20	1.00
New York	6	6	504	516	0.83
North Carolina	9	196	136	341	0.91
North Dakota	0	1	0	1	1.00
Ohio	5	7	8	20	0.80
Oklahoma	1	132	190	323	1.00
Oregon[3]		1,002		1,002	0.85
Pennsylvania	9	2	29	40	0.66
Rhode Island	2	41	29	72	0.87
South Carolina	1	71	30	102	0.93
South Dakota	1	3	1	5	1.00
Tennessee	9	45	57	111	0.77
Texas	8	12	13	33	1.14
Utah			25	25	1.00
Vermont	0	0	33	33	0.94
Virginia	2	1		3	1.00
Washington	3	31	100	134	1.15
West Virginia	3	1	21	25	0.69
Wyoming	0	6	3	9	0.64
Total	**1,504**	**2,299**	**3,266**	**7,069**	**0.96**

[1]1/31/90. [2]Low/min includes Community. [3]Low/min includes all categories.

How many assaults were committed by inmates in 1989?

45 agencies reported 11,895 assaults requiring medical attention: 9,187 against other inmates, for an average of 328 per agency; and 2,708 against staff, for an average of 87. 2,299 assaults were referred for prosecution. 40 agencies reported a total of 9,825 assaults against staff.

	Against Staff	Assaults Requiring Medical Attention: Staff	Inmates	Total	Referred for Prosecution
Alabama	232	12	521	533	10
Alaska	193	39		39	
Arizona[1]	39		250	250	
Arkansas[2]	1,779	5		5	
California[3]	826		1,350	1,350	913
Colorado[4]	20	3	35	38	
Connecticut	429	429	1,463	1,892	
Delaware	27	16		16	
Dist. of Col.	120		237	237	237
Florida	494			0	
Georgia	147	28		28	
Hawaii	100	83		83	2

Assaults	Against Staff	Assaults Requiring Medical Attention Staff	Inmates	Total	Referred for Prosecution
Illinois	789	36	55	91	126
Indiana[5]	98	90		90	20
Iowa	248	28	40	68	38
Kansas	27			0	
Louisiana	129	111		111	28
Maine[6]	30	10	57	67	1
Maryland	968			0	
Michigan	538	124	249	373	
Minnesota	64	6	26	32	
Missouri	186			0	238
Montana[1]			35	35	4
Nebraska	16	15	28	43	30
New Hampshire	2	2	13	15	6
New Jersey	138	101		101	138
New Mexico			72	72	14
New York	1,093	313	513	826	
North Carolina[3]			828	828	
North Dakota	4	2	4	6	8
Ohio			542	542	73
Oklahoma	88	5	27	32	10
Oregon	43			0	
Pennsylvania		500	1,435	1,935	
Rhode Island	72	72		72	
South Carolina[7]	262	262	220	482	
South Dakota[1]	0	0	16	16	6
Tennessee	99		96	96	
Texas	207	207	150	357	115
Vermont	52	18		18	98
Virginia	57		824	824	
Washington	18	15	72	87	23
West Virginia[5]	30	15		15	2
Wyoming	2	2	29	31	
Federal System	159	159		159	159
Total	**9,825**	**2,708**	**9,157**	**11,895**	**2,299**

[1]Serious assaults against inmates estimated. [2]Includes all assaults against inmates. [3]All inmates are seen by medical staff. [4]FY'89. [5]Serious assaults on staff and prosecutions estimated. [6]Staff assaults estimated. [7]All assaultees are offered medical attention.

How many inmates were in administrative segregation and protective custody on January 1, 1990?

14,187 inmates were in administrative segregation, an average of 355 per reporting agency. 11,006 were in protective custody, an average of 268 per reporting agency. The average for reporting agencies was 5.0 percent of their inmates in administrative segregation or protective custody.

	Segregation	Protection	Total	Percent
Alabama		94	94	0.8
Arizona[1,2]		419	419	3.2
Arkansas	113	139	252	4.4
California		1,967	1,967	2.3

Admin. Seg.	Segregation	Protection	Total	Percent
Colorado	100	96	196	3.5
Connecticut	101	63	164	1.9
Delaware	20	39	59	1.7
Dist. of Col.	192	240	432	4.6
Florida[3]	1,841		1,841	4.7
Georgia[4]	546		546	2.6
Hawaii	40	13	53	2.3
Idaho	16	99	115	7.0
Illinois	882	1,213	2,095	8.5
Iowa	313	87	400	10.2
Kansas	227	111	338	6.2
Kentucky	367	389	756	11.8
Louisiana		49	49	0.4
Maine	31	53	84	5.8
Maryland		169	169	1.1
Massachusetts	89	28	117	1.4
Michigan[5]	1,188		1,188	4.1
Minnesota	3	60	63	2.0
Missouri		887	887	6.0
Montana	15	0	15	1.2
Nebraska[6]	92	66	158	6.6
Nevada	87	196	283	5.3
New Hampshire	31	107	138	11.5
New Jersey	1,012	255	1,267	8.1
New Mexico[4]	189	90	279	9.3
New York[7,8]	150	300	450	0.9
North Carolina	588	83	[illegible]1	3.8
North Dakota	6		6	1.2
Ohio	262	84	346	1.1
Oklahoma	341	326	667	6.8
Oregon[4]	65		65	1.1
Pennsylvania	1,021	112	1,133	5.9
Rhode Island[9]	144	314	458	18.5
South Carolina	630	112	742	5.2
South Dakota	13	23	36	2.8
Tennessee	97	240	337	4.3
Texas	2,643	2,044	4,687	10.9
Vermont	18	0	18	2.4
Virginia	530	252	782	5.4
Washington	131	9	140	2.2
West Virginia	50	155	205	13.9
Wyoming	3	23	26	2.9
Total and Percent	**14,187**	**11,006**	**25,193**	**5.0**

[1]Segregation refers to special management needs inmates. [2]Estimate; 3/30/90. [3]Segregation includes administrative, protective, and disciplinary confinement. [4]Segregation includes Protective Custody. [5]1/5/90. [6]Includes12 death row, 8 disciplinary segregation. [7]Segregation an estimate; Includes involuntary Protective Custody. [8]Estimate. [9]Disciplinary segregation 3/22/90.

How many inmates died while in prison during 1989?

1,630 deaths occurred in 1989. There were 65 homicides in 28 agencies; 145 suicides in 42 agencies; 419 AIDS deaths in 30 agencies; 16 executions in 8 agencies; 946 natural deaths in 48 agencies; 28 accidental in 16 agencies; and 11 escape/assault related in 5 agencies.

	Hom.	Sui.	AIDS	Exec.	Nat.	Acc.	Esc/Asslt	Total
AL	0	1	1	4	14	0	0	20
AK	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
AZ	2	6	4	0	14	1	0	27
AR	1	0	1	0	11	0	0	13
CA	5	19	34	0	105	1	5	169
CO[1]	1	2	3	0	10	0	0	16
CT	0	1	7	0	1	0	0	9
DE	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	8
DC	1	2	17	0	0	0	0	20
FL	2	4	15	2	75	6	0	104
GA[2,3]	1	2		1	38	1	0	43
HI	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	5
ID	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
IL[4]	3	3	1	0	26	1	0	34
IN	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	8
IA	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	8
KS	1	2	0	0	7	0	0	10
KY[2]	1	2		0	11	0	0	14
LA	3	5	2	0	35	0	0	45
ME	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
MD	2	4	8	0	16	1	0	31
MA	0	3	3	0	13	0	0	19
MI[5]	4	7	3	0	46	2	0	62
MN	0	2	0	0	4	1	1	8
MS	3	1	2	1	11	0	0	18
MO	0	3	0	1	13	1	0	18
MT	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
NE	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	6
NV	0	0	2	2	11	1	2	18
NH	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
NJ	1	5	65	0	21	1	0	93
NM[6]	1	0	0	0	4	2	2	9
NY	9	10	155	0	69	0	0	243
NC[1]	1	3	9	0	12	0	0	25
ND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OH	2	7	2	0	40	0	0	51
OK	5	4	3	0	20	0	0	32
OR	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	6
PA	3	8	10	0	35	4	0	60
RI	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	5
SC	1	3	8	0	22	2	0	36
SD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TN	4	1	0	0	16	0	0	21

Deaths	Hom.	Sui.	AIDS	Exec.	Nat.	Acc.	Esc/Asslt	Total
TX	1	7	13	4	48	2	0	75
UT	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4
VT	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
VA	1	5	8	1	24	0	0	39
WA	0	1	1	0	10	0	0	12
WV	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
WI	0	1	1	0	13	0	0	15
WY	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
FED	4	9	36	0	97	1	1	148
Total	**65**	**145**	**419**	**16**	**946**	**28**	**11**	**1,630**

[1]Natural includes 6 unknown. [2]AIDS included as natural deaths. [3]Natural includes 7 deaths not yet determined. [4]Several escape/assault deaths pending inquest. [5]Accidental includes overdoses. [6]Overdoses.

How many AIDS cases were there on 1/1/90? In 1989, how many were tested, HIV Positive, and confirmed cases?

1,559 inmates in 50 agencies were confirmed AIDS cases on January 1, 1990. 461 inmates had been confirmed during 1989. 137,961 tests were administered and 5,020 (3.7 percent) were positive. 546 inmates lived in seperate AIDS housing units.

Alabama[1]	2	2	7,000	130	200
Alaska	9	0	444	8	
Arizona	37				
Arkansas	4	0	3,891	12	
California	52				50
Colorado	11		4,259	17	11
Connecticut	19	19	1,969	374	
Delaware	6	4	160	24	
Dist. of Col.	5	4	398	127	
Florida	22	56			22
Georgia[2]	14		15,325	857	12
Hawaii	2	2			
Idaho	3	2	800	2	
Illinois	11				
Indiana[1,3]	4	0	1,300	3	4
Iowa	0	0	3,888	2	
Kansas	3	4	600	12	2
Kentucky	10	3	38	3	
Louisiana	8	15		170	
Maine	1	0	112	1	
Maryland	12	12	720	126	12
Massachusetts[4]	50	17	1,267	157	
Michigan[5]	19	19	11,244	189	
Minnesota	0	0	564	5	
Missouri[6]	4	4	14,716	57	84
Montana	1	2	110	2	
Nebraska	0	0	1,964	4	
Nevada	1	3	5,288	50	1

AIDS in Prisons	Confirmed on 1/1/90	Confirmed in 1989	Tested in 1989	Positive Tests	AIDS Cases Separated
New Hampshire	4	3	611	7	
New Jersey[7,8]	59				59
New Mexico	0		1,958	8	
New York	855				
North Carolina	54	17		232	
North Dakota	0	0	511	3	
Ohio	47	13	110	25	13
Oklahoma	4	1	6,844	28	
Oregon	1	0	545	11	
Pennsylvania	13	17	999	100	8
Rhode Island	14	126	2,657	158	
South Carolina	3	0	850	70	
South Dakota[1]	1	0	815	4	
Tennessee	9	4	2,042	25	
Texas	40	49	6,857	373	
Utah			4,092	34	
Vermont	0				
Virginia[9]	16		1,000	25	25
Washington	3	2	765	26	26
West Virginia	0	0			
Wisconsin	0	0	2,810	13	13
Wyoming	0	0	660	4	4
Federal System	126	61	27,778	1,542	
Total	**1,559**	**461**	**133,869**	**4,986**	**546**

[1]Number tested estimated. [2]Confirmed cases averaged 15 per month. [3]All cases in Youth Center Infirmary. [4]Confirmed cumulative since 1984. [5]All confirmations estimated for 3/15/90. [6]Separated number includes 80 HIV positive inmates. [7]Confirmed estimated. [8]Special Medical Unit used to separate AIDS patients. [9]Tested and Positive estimated.

How many prisoners are on death row?

In July, 1990, there were 2,347 prisoners on death row in 34 states, an increase of 6.2 percent since August of 1989.

	Prisoners	Percent
White	1,180	50.3
Black	946	40.3
Hispanic	156	6.6
Native American	42	1.8
Asian	15	.8
Unknown	8	.3
Male	2,317	98.7
Female	30	1.3

States with the largest numbers of prisoners on death row were Florida (308), Texas (312), California (279), Illinois (129), and Pennsylvania (120). During 1989, 16 inmates were executed. The number of state jurisdictions with capital punishment laws is 36.

Source: NAACP Legal Defense & Education Fund

Institutions

How many prisons were operating at which security levels on January 1, 1990?

There were 1,256 prisons in operation. Of those reported, 20.2% were multi-level security; 6.6% maximum; 4.8% high/close; 22.9% medium; 21.7% minimum; 21.3% community; and 2.6% were reception facilities. The average agency has 21.3 multi-level security facilities, 7.1 maximum, 3.8 high/close, 22.3 medium, 24.4 minimum, 18.2 community, and 3.0 reception facilities.

	Multi.	Max.	Hi/Close	Med.	Min.	Cmnty.	Recept.	Total
AL	3			6	6	11	2	28
AK	12	1		1	1			15
AZ	1	6	5	8	16	2	2	40
AR	3	1		4	3		1	12
CA	19					43		62
CO	1	1	1	4	7		1	15
CT	1	1		11	7	3		23
DE	5	1		1	3	1		11
DC	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	13
FL	38	1		15		37	5	96
GA		6	25	24		6		61
HI	5	1		1	2			9
ID		1		2	2	2		7
IL[1,2]		4	1	10	5	11	1	32
IN		3		14	7	1	1	26
IA[3]	3	1		3	4	16		27
KS	7				9		1	17
KY[4]	1	1		4	5			11
LA	2	1		5	3	7		18
ME	3				2	3		8
MD	2	2		5	2	11	1	23
MA	6	2		5	4	4		21
MI	10	2	1	14	3	26	2	58
MN		1	2	2	3			8
MS	2			1		17		20
MO		2	3	6	2	2	1	16
MT	2				1	5		8
NB	3				2	2		7
NV	4	1	1	1	8	2		17
NH	2							2
NJ		2		8	2			12
NM	2	1		3	5		1	12
NY	3	14		25	17			59
NC		3	6	31	51			91
ND	1				1			2
OH	8	1	4	4	3		1	21
OK	2	1		5	9	8	1	26
OR	1	1		3	5			10
PA		3		10	2	15		30
RI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
SC[5]	1			8	15	7		31
SD	1			1	3			5
TN	3	1	1	6	3		3	17
TX[6]	4	9	6	13			2	34

Levels	Multi.	Max.	Hi/Close	Med.	Min.	Cmnty.	Recept.	Total
UT		1		2			1	4
VT				5	1			6
VA	46						3	49
WA	5		1	2	6	17		31
WV	1	1		1	1	3		7
WI	1	3		3	18		1	26
WY	2				2			4
FED	36			7	18			61
Total	**234**	**83**	**60**	**267**	**272**	**267**	**33**	**1,256**
Agency Avg.	**21.3**	**7.1**	**3.8**	**22.3**	**24.4**	**18.2**	**3.0**	
National Avg.	**20.2**	**6.5**	**4.8**	**22.9**	**21.7**	**21.3**	**2.6**	

[1]Hi/close represents females. [2]Reception represents psychiatric. [3]Multi. includes reception. [4]Min. includes 1 contract facility. [5]Med. includes 3 reception. [6]Min. excludes 22 trusty camps.

How crowded were prisons on January 1, 1990?

Prison systems were operating at a deficit of 103,860 beds. The average agency was operating 16.2 percent over its rated capacity.

	Rated Capacity	In-Count Inmates	Operating Difference	Percent Difference
Alabama	11,814	11,815	1	0.0
Alaska	2,516	2,556	40	1.6
Arizona	13,115	13,148	33	0.3
Arkansas	6,130	5,777	-353	-5.8
California	48,311	83,893	35,582	73.7
Colorado	4,299	5,525	1,226	28.5
Connecticut	4,125	8,777	4,652	112.8
Delaware	3,831	3,382	-449	-11.7
Dist. of Col.	8,253	9,315	1,062	12.9
Florida	44,387	39,566	-4,821	-10.9
Georgia	21,166	20,840	-326	-1.5
Hawaii	2,401	2,291	-110	-4.6
Idaho	1,486	1,641	155	10.4
Illinois[1]	22,087	24,712	2,625	11.9
Indiana	10,677	12,353	1,676	15.7
Iowa	3,770	3,907	137	3.6
Kansas	5,312	5,464	152	2.9
Kentucky	6,646	6,406	-240	-3.6
Louisiana	13,535	12,896	-639	-4.7
Maine	1,068	1,439	371	34.7
Maryland[2]	10,837	15,730	4,893	45.2
Massachusetts	4,563	8,646	4,083	89.5
Michigan	27,040	29,006	1,966	7.3
Minnesota	3,125	3,114	-11	-0.4
Mississippi	6,996	6,623	-373	-5.3
Missouri	14,580	14,819	239	1.6
Montana	1,030	1,206	176	17.1
Nebraska	1,666	2,391	725	43.5
Nevada	5,394	5,367	-27	-0.5
New Hampshire	894	1,197	303	33.9
New Jersey	13,036	15,674	2,638	20.2
New Mexico	2,997	3,004	7	0.2
New York	49,398	51,227	1,829	3.7
North Carolina	15,097	17,663	2,566	17.0
North Dakota	597	509	-88	-14.7
Ohio	19,848	30,300	10,452	52.7
Oklahoma	7,888	9,818	1,930	24.5

Crowding (continued)	Rated Capacity	In-Count Inmates	Operating Difference	Percent Difference
Oregon	5,047	5,841	794	15.7
Pennsylvania	13,835	19,236	5,401	39.0
Rhode Island	1,804	2,476	672	37.3
South Carolina	14,147	14,207	60	0.4
South Dakota	1,050	1,277	227	21.6
Tennessee	8,197	7,897	-300	-3.7
Texas	43,689	43,191	-498	-1.1
Utah	2,464	2,433	-31	-1.3
Vermont	597	746	149	25.0
Virginia	12,483	14,351	1,868	15.0
Washington	6,597	6,434	-163	-2.5
West Virginia	1,565	1,478	-87	-5.6
Wisconsin	4,900	6,446	1,546	31.6
Wyoming	915	905	-10	-1.1
Federal System	32,494	54,644	22,150	68.2
Total	**569,699**	**673,559**	**103,860**	**16.2**

[1]Rated capacity 12/31/89. [2]Rated capacity 1/02/90.

How many new institutions were added in 1989?

29 agencies reported 67 new institutions with 31,642 beds of which 9,935 were maximum, 14,637 medium, and 7,070 minimum security levels.

	Insts.	Beds	Max.	Med.	Min.	Cost
AR	2	300			300	1,291,456
CA[1]	1	2,280	2,080		200	239,200,000
CT	4	387			387	7,675,000
FL	11	3,822	2,693	996	133	70,384,800
GA[2,3]	4	1,750	1,500	250		45,000,000
ID	1	300	300			2,200,000
IL	2	1,456		1,456		82,000,000
IN	1	716		716		
KS	1	400		320	80	6,100,000
KY[4]	1	150			150	
LA	1	610		610		27,500,000
MD	1	288	288			24,300,000
MI[2]	6	3,298	698	2,360	240	173,000,000
MS	1	500		500		
MO[5]	1	500	500			52,000,000
NV	1	508	508			36,000,000
NM[6]	2	306	24	100	182	
NY	4	2,557			2,357	
NC	3	404		196	208	
OH[2]	2	1,236	666	500	100	74,000,000
OR	1	150			150	3,756,739
PA	1	1,000		1,000		12,000,000
RI	1	215			215	990,000
SC	2	2,208	198	2,010		54,000,000
TN	1	608	480	128		25,340,000
TX[7]	6	4,000		2,000	2,000	37,375,908
WA	1	170			170	3,800,000
WI	1	50			50	996,600
FED	3	1,643		1,495	148	131,500,000
Total	**67**	**31,642**	**9,935**	**14,637**	**7,070**	**$1,110,410,503**

[1]992 beds activated 3/1990. [2]Max. = Close. [3]Med. = Probation detention. [4]Cost private. [5]Cost estimate. [6]Max. includes 10 seg. beds. [7]Inst. incl. 4 private prisons @500 beds each.

Correctional Agency Capacities by Security Levels on January 1, 1990

	Multi-level	Maximum	High/Close	Medium	Minimum	Community	Reception/Diagnostic	Total
Alabama	3,092			4,492	1,376	1,410	1,444	11,814
Alaska	1,809	412		165	130			2,516
Arizona	224	2,028	1,867	3,515	4,978	242	261	13,115
Arkansas	2,614	432		2,089	507		488	6,130
California	48,311							48,311
Colorado	208	336	384	2,435	816		120	4,299
Connecticut	344	1,366		4,173	2,754	488		9,125
Delaware	2,295	678		200	458	200		3,831
Dist. of Col.	1,694	536	2,933	1,290	600	700	500	8,253
Florida	32,629	1,175		1,805		3,644	5,134	44,387
Georgia		6,209	10,612	3,862		483		21,166
Hawaii	1,007	90		992	312			2,401
Idaho		300		724	372	90		1,486
Illinois		7,960	496	9,146	3,331	839	315	22,087
Indiana		3,614		6,272	574	13	204	10,677
Iowa	1,263	550		748	422	787		3,770
Kansas	4,043				1,056		213	5,312
Kentucky	306	841		3,949	1,550			6,646
Louisiana	2,389	5,179		4,644	945	378		13,535
Maine	786				177	105		1,068
Maryland	2,058	1,341		5,054	762	1,222	400	10,837
Massachusetts	834	736		2,217	385	391		4,563
Michigan	8,395	1,453	846	9,582	3,684	2,448	632	27,040
Minnesota		375	2,050	350	350			3,125
Mississippi	5,278			500		1,218		6,996
Missouri		2,478	4,410	5,775	818	379	720	14,580
Montana	844				54	132		1,030
Nebraska	1,055				392	219		1,666

Capacities	Multi-level	Maximum	High/Close	Medium	Minimum	Community	Reception/Diagnostic	Total
Nevada	2,793	508	88	739	1,146	120		5,394
New Hampshire	894							894
New Jersey		4,084		7,121	1,831			13,036
New Mexico	468	288		1,378	699		144	2,997
New York	4,113	17,913		21,980	5,392			49,398
North Carolina		1,577	2,730	4,079	6,711			15,097
North Dakota	490				107			597
Ohio	9,037	1,620	4,926	2,140	1,225		900	19,848
Oklahoma	644	555		2,525	3,131	733	300	7,888
Oregon	110	1,709		2,255	973			5,047
Pennsylvania[1]		5,684		7,139	610	392		13,835
Rhode Island	125	450	96	268	300	225	340	1,804
South Carolina				8,574	4,783	790		14,147
South Dakota	440		20	418	172			1,050
Tennessee	1,261	608	900	3,366	595		1,467	8,197
Texas[2]	2,927	19,801	6,603	9,963	4,381		2,351	43,689
Utah		362		1,982			120	2,464
Vermont				526	71			597
Virginia[3]	12,122						361	12,483
Washington	3,980		144	975	657	841		6,597
West Virginia	180	575		550	100	160		1,565
Wisconsin	193	1,874		1,351	1,173		309	4,900
Wyoming	765				150			915
Federal System	23,451			3,109	5,934			32,494
Total	**186,491**	**95,697**	**39,105**	**154,417**	**66,944**	**18,649**	**16,726**	**574,699**
Agency Percent	**31.8**	**13.3**	**5.6**	**26.9**	**13.7**	**4.2**	**2.8**	
National Percent	**32.3**	**16.7**	**6.8**	**26.9**	**11.6**	**3.2**	**2.9**	

[1]Figures represent designed capacities. [2]Total rated capacity is no more than 95% of sum of individual unit capacities. [3]Figures represent operating capacities.

What is the anticipated future capacity of prison systems?

A total of 790,806 beds are currently anticipated based on 112,796 that are under construction and 103,311 in the planning stages.

	Current	Under Construction	Planned	Total
Alabama	11,814	1,627		13,441
Alaska	2,516		220	2,736
Arizona	13,115	2,058	1,050	16,223
Arkansas	6,130	900	800	7,830
California	48,311	9,250	18,189	75,750
Colorado[1]	4,299	1,854	1,000	7,153
Connecticut	9,125	3,722	2,054	14,901
Delaware	3,831		600	4,431
Dist. of Col.	8,253	800	1,620	10,673
Florida	44,387	7,547		51,934
Georgia	21,166	14,866	3,451	39,483
Hawaii	2,401	156	1,114	3,671
Idaho	1,486		500	1,986
Illinois	22,087	1,200	1,128	24,415
Indiana	10,677	732	3,686	15,095
Iowa	3,770	20	530	4,320
Kansas	5,312		790	6,102
Kentucky	6,646	1,069	1,650	9,365
Louisiana	13,535	1,220		14,755
Maine	1,068	262	100	1,430
Maryland	10,837	2,208	3,504	16,549
Massachusetts	4,563	606	1,372	6,541
Michigan	27,040	4,350	2,994	34,384
Minnesota	3,125	175	410	3,710
Mississippi	6,996			6,996
Missouri	14,580			14,580
Montana	1,030	96		1,126
Nebraska	1,666	50	40	1,756
Nevada	5,394	958	3,209	9,561
New Hampshire	894	440	500	1,834
New Jersey	13,036			13,036
New Mexico	2,997	200	127	3,324
New York	49,398	1,050	5,500	55,948
North Carolina	15,097	1,040	1,754	17,891
North Dakota	597			597
Ohio	19,848	2,760	4,035	26,643
Oklahoma	7,888	1,270	300	9,458
Oregon	5,047	1,346	576	6,969
Pennsylvania	13,835		4,698	18,533
Rhode Island	1,804	1,384	310	3,498
South Carolina	14,147	530	3,256	17,933
South Dakota	1,050		353	1,403
Tennessee	8,197	2,636	2,582	13,415
Texas[2]	43,689	6,446	10,359	60,494
Utah	2,464	623		3,087
Vermont	597	40		637
Virginia	12,483	3,439	2,475	18,397
Washington	6,597		5,026	11,623
West Virginia	1,565		1,314	2,879
Wisconsin	4,900	871	280	6,051
Wyoming	915		200	1,115
Federal System	32,494	32,995	9,655	75,144
Total	**574,699**	**112,796**	**103,311**	**790,806**

[1]Planned beds estimated. [2]Current figure represents 95% of total individual unit capacities.

How much more space was provided to prison systems in 1989 by way of additions and renovations?

20,438 more beds were added to facilities in 36 agencies. 3,134 beds were maximum, 10,697 medium, and 6,607 minimum. For the 32 agencies reporting costs, the average cost per bed was $15,305.

	Inst.	Beds	Max.	Med.	Min.	Cost
Alabama	3	388		160	228	500,000
Alaska	1	88	88			
Arizona	2	288			288	2,720,000
California[1]	17					21,300,000
Colorado[2]	8	581		162	419	2,975,000
Connecticut	1	150			150	3,000,000
Delaware		200			200	1,100,000
Dist. of Col.	2	782		782		
Florida	13	1,858	1,408	450		6,332,000
Georgia[3]	2	200	120		80	3,500,000
Hawaii	1	40		40		1,900,000
Idaho	1	96			96	8,000,000
Illinois		958		402	556	1,000,000
Indiana	4	534		534		
Iowa	3	65			65	850,000
Kansas[4]	5	675	68	288	319	14,489,428
Kentucky	2	100			100	2,370,000
Louisiana	2	452	432		20	
Maryland	2	282		282		33,702
Massachusetts	6	766		340	426	41,620,000
Michigan[5]	2	280	160	120		6,200,000
Minnesota	2	115	50		65	2,100,000
Montana	1	15	15			46,000
Nebraska	1	13			13	30,000
New Mexico	1	48			48	816,000
New York	19	4,314	250	3,606	458	48,900,000
North Carolina	5	444		416	28	
Oregon	1	622		622		14,336,358
Pennsylvania	1	104	104			7,000,000
Rhode Island	1	80	80			240,000
South Carolina	2	131			131	479,000
Tennessee	13	96	96			9,987,546
Texas[6]	13	2,928		528	2,400	32,070,520
Virginia[7]	3	642		642		8,942,800
West Virginia	1	62	12	10	40	418,000
Wisconsin	1	100		100		3,954,000
Federal System	16	1,941	251	1,213	477	30,405,000
Total	**158**	**20,438**	**3,134**	**10,697**	**6,607**	**$277,615,354**

[1]These temporary beds are not counted as permanent beds. [2]Medium beds include 54 mixed. [3]Maximum = close. [4]Net gain of 82 beds. [5]Medium = Close. [6]Medium beds are Psychiatric. [7]Medium includes 134 special security beds.

How many facilities will be opened in the future?

39 agencies reported 112,796 beds under construction to provide additional beds in 284 existing institutions. 31,504 beds were maximum security, 50,115 were medium, and 31,177 minimum. 36 agencies reported construction costs exceeding $5.7 billion.

	Institutions	Beds	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Total Cost
Alabama	4	1,627		600	1,027	3,500,000
Arizona	3	2,058		2,008	50	50,521,000
Arkansas	5	900		500	400	20,997,823
California[1]	21	9,250	6,500	2,000	750	759,600,000
Colorado[2]	3	1,854	384	960	510	109,320,000
Connecticut	12	3,722		2,100	1,622	292,000,000
Dist. of Col.	1	800		800		
Florida	24	7,547	5,353	1,669	525	123,562,500
Georgia[3,4]	50	14,866	160	6,566	8,140	407,300,000
Hawaii	3	156			156	3,600,000
Illinois	2	1,200			1,200	46,000,000
Indiana	6	732		732		
Iowa	1	20			20	325,000
Kentucky	5	1,069		1,019	50	78,300,000
Louisiana	2	1,220		1,220		55,000,000
Maine	3	262			262	2,200,000
Maryland	6	2,208	672	1,280	256	27,420,428
Massachusetts	8	606	40	310	256	162,220,000
Michigan[5]	7	4,350	1,800	1,750	800	210,000,000
Minnesota[6]	1	175		175		10,000,000
Montana	1	96			96	1,184,600
Nebraska	1	50		50		75,000
Nevada	5	958	480	252	226	38,979,000
New Hampshire	2	440		300	140	8,000,000
New Mexico	1	200			200	4,800,000
New York	3	1,050		1,050		93,000,000
North Carolina		1,040		1,040		
Ohio[7]	5	2,760	2,610		150	177,670,000
Oklahoma	10	1,270	200	350	720	29,600,000
Oregon	4	1,346		946	400	61,372,460
Rhode Island	2	1,384	60	1,324		95,500,000
South Carolina	3	530	50		480	21,150,000
Tennessee	11	2,636	576	1,760	300	105,597,592
Texas[8]	4	6,446	6,446			166,440,584
Utah	1	623		623		30,000,000
Vermont	1	40		20	20	6,500,000
Virginia[9]	8	3,439	2,623	816		195,161,473
Wisconsin	3	871	250	400	221	59,689,500
Federal System	52	32,995	3,300	17,495	12,200	2,254,100,000
Total	**284**	**112,796**	**31,504**	**50,115**	**31,177**	**$5,710,686,960**

[1]Includes amounts that do not result in beds. [2]Medium includes 60 mixed custody beds. [3]Medium = Close. [4]Minimum represents Med/min. [5]Maximum includes close. [6]Estimate. [7]Maximum includes 2,250 close. [8]Maximum includes all securities. [9]Maximum = Close.

Approximately how much does it cost to build for different security levels? How many beds are planned for construction?

103,311 beds were in the planning stages in 42 agencies. Per bed construction costs reported by 41 agencies averaged $75,341 for maximum security, $51,316 for medium, and $29,170 for minimum.

	Planned Beds	Maximum	Medium	Minimum
Alabama		23,000		
Alaska	220			
Arizona	1,050	41,000	36,000	20,000
Arkansas	800	45,000	33,000	27,500
California	18,189	105,000	84,000	50,000
Colorado[1]	1,000	100,000	75,000	25,000
Connecticut	2,054	104,000	51,000	22,000
Delaware	600			
Dist. of Col.	1,620		32,800	20,900
Florida		38,100	21,400	16,866
Georgia[2]	3,451	60,000	21,000	20,000
Hawaii	1,114	175,000	130,000	
Idaho	500	80,000		
Illinois	1,128		68,000	
Indiana	3,686	76,214	44,172	10,700
Iowa[3]	530		28,333	35,000
Kansas	790	80,000	45,000	30,000
Kentucky	1,850	75,000	50,000	40,000
Maine[4]	100	140,000	95,000	10,000
Maryland[5]	3,504	39,967	33,902	16,542
Massachusetts	1,372	93,750	70,800	64,000
Michigan	2,994	90,000	70,000	25,000
Minnesota	410		33,550	
Missouri		87,413	78,750	52,500
Nebraska	40	84,000	52,500	31,500
Nevada	3,209	84,000	25,000	16,000
New Hampshire	500	60,000	25,000	15,000
New Mexico	127	70,000	64,000	23,000
New York	5,500	120,000	80,000	70,000
North Carolina	1,754	100,104	20,496	13,125
Ohio	4,035	57,000	52,000	38,000
Oklahoma	300	56,000	25,429	3,326
Oregon[6]	576	40,046	41,406	23,278
Pennsylvania	4,698	90,000	72,500	60,000
Rhode Island	310		98,000	
South Carolina	3,256	54,000	34,650	
South Dakota	353			
Tennessee	2,582	55,000	35,000	15,000
Texas[7]	10,359	24,723	16,442	8,000
Utah			50,000	
Vermont		75,000	60,000	50,000
Virginia	2,475	78,579	27,949	
Washington	5,026			
West Virginia[8]	1,314	75,000	52,000	29,000
Wisconsin	280	97,000	83,000	43,000
Wyoming	200	22,720	21,860	32,558
Federal System	9,655	91,000	65,000	35,000
Total/Average	**103,311**	**$75,341**	**$51,316**	**$29,170**

[1]Planned estimated. [2]Minimum beds for probation detention. [3]Medium Dormitory Expansion. [4]Per cell, total project cost. [5] Max. security designed single cell; to be double celled initially. [6]Addition to maximum facility. [7]Minimum Trusty camps. [8]Costs estimated.

Budget

What did it cost to operate a prison system in FY '90?

It cost a total of $13.9 billion to operate the 52 correctional agencies. Another $4.7 billion was reported by 44 agencies for capital expenditures for a total of $18.6 billion.

	Fiscal Year End	Total	Capital	Operating
Alabama	Sept.	119,400,000		119,400,000
Alaska	June	101,678,700	3,000,000	98,678,700
Arizona	June	251,903,855	17,576,055	234,327,800
Arkansas	June	72,330,949	13,977,862	58,353,087
California	June	3,068,719,000	1,069,936,000	1,998,783,000
Colorado	June	114,826,881	12,683,781	102,143,100
Connecticut	June	390,317,613	155,200,000	235,117,613
Delaware	June	71,302,200	4,874,500	66,427,700
Dist. of Col.	Sept.	323,892,000	92,300,000	231,592,000
Florida	June	884,414,664	131,778,254	749,232,586
Georgia	June	610,500,000	236,000,000	374,500,000
Hawaii	June	127,325,819	66,983,000	60,342,819
Idaho	June	27,589,300	785,300	26,804,000
Illinois	June	640,500,000	141,700,000	496,100,000
Indiana	June	241,015,147	25,000,000	216,015,147
Iowa	June	71,744,208	3,300,000	68,444,208
Kansas	June	138,920,523	11,292,531	127,627,992
Kentucky	June	139,010,500	3,975,600	135,034,900
Louisiana	June	224,120,000	1,120,000	223,000,000
Maine	June	56,055,842	684,186	55,371,656
Maryland	June	298,581,351	34,251,000	264,340,351
Massachusetts	June	233,272,332		233,272,332
Michigan	Sept.	743,907,300	31,120,000	712,787,300
Minnesota	June	119,953,400	2,300,000	117,653,400
Mississippi[1]	June	81,455,556	1,677,183	79,778,373
Missouri	June	193,676,397	2,700,600	190,975,797
Montana	June	20,478,564	736,428	19,742,136
Nebraska	June	43,204,193	462,292	42,741,901
Nevada	June	127,400,638	62,352,458	65,048,180
New Hampshire	June	27,848,931		27,848,931
New Jersey[2]	June	537,540,000	33,965,000	450,217,000
New Mexico	June	102,918,400	7,722,600	95,195,800
New York	March	1,255,967,300	191,762,000	1,064,205,300
North Carolina	June	416,499,756	49,310,530	367,189,226
North Dakota	June	8,000,000	1,100,000	6,900,000
Ohio	June	518,326,345		518,326,345
Oklahoma	June	189,394,121	28,700,734	160,693,387
Oregon	June	154,083,102	30,000,000	124,083,102
Pennsylvania[3]	June	346,000,000		346,000,000
Rhode Island	June	71,084,312	911,474	70,172,838
South Carolina	June	274,607,602	55,250,700	219,356,902
South Dakota	June	13,770,716		13,770,716
Tennessee	June	377,220,600	90,075,000	287,145,600
Texas	August	1,099,948,366	457,544,444	642,403,922
Utah	June	60,134,600		60,134,600
Vermont	June	34,019,680	4,500,000	30,019,680

Budgets	Fiscal Year End	Total	Capital	Operating
Virginia	June	481,989,736	44,974,940	437,014,796
Washington	June	257,694,175	53,742,062	203,952,113
West Virginia	June	16,500,000	60,000	16,440,000
Wisconsin	June	205,023,000		205,023,000
Wyoming	June	13,536,248	755,925	12,780,323
Federal System	Sept.	2,654,631,000	1,505,953,000	1,148,678,000
Total		**18,654,234,922**	**4,684,095,439**	**13,911,187,659**

[1]Budgets estimated. [2]Capital Budget - Bond Issue Debt only. [3]FY'89.

What will it cost to operate a prison system in 1991?

Proposed budgets are estimated to exceed $15.7 billion for operations and $2.3 billion for capital expenditures for a projected total of $18.0 billion in FY 1991.

1991 Projected Budgets	Total	Capital	Operating
Alabama	137,600,000		137,600,000
Alaska	105,000,000	6,000,000	99,000,000
Arizona	353,954,200	62,187,000	291,767,200
Arkansas	110,772,123	31,127,007	79,645,116
California	2,520,515,000	256,541,000	2,263,974,000
Colorado	203,935,111	64,552,200	139,382,911
Connecticut	384,848,084	194,700,000	190,198,084
Delaware	74,326,900		74,326,900
Dist. of Col.	257,799,000	5,000,000	252,799,000
Florida	1,070,235,078	157,657,900	912,577,178
Georgia	461,200,000	5,200,000	456,000,000
Hawaii	77,489,694	14,160,000	63,329,694
Idaho	40,280,400	7,122,600	33,157,800
Illinois	589,000,000	14,700,000	571,300,000
Indiana	269,106,657	25,000,000	244,106,657
Iowa	72,782,760	625,860	72,156,900
Kansas	150,469,586	11,235,550	139,234,036
Kentucky	204,135,600	37,211,500	166,924,100
Louisiana	291,230,000	3,230,000	288,000,000
Maine	66,225,821	14,250,000	51,975,821
Maryland	381,208,909	58,647,000	322,561,909
Massachusetts	288,000,000		288,000,000
Michigan	857,887,900	4,460,000	853,427,900
Minnesota	135,245,400	14,266,000	120,979,400
Mississippi	90,500,000	2,500,000	88,000,000
Missouri	208,034,345	3,491,650	204,542,695
Montana	20,935,466	131,081	20,804,385
Nebraska	46,935,559	2,284,400	44,615,159
Nevada	72,646,487	254,107	72,392,380
New Hampshire	47,029,163	15,403,000	31,626,163
New Jersey	579,382,000	41,244,000	538,136,000
New Mexico	101,400,000		101,400,000
New York	1,376,539,300	200,000,000	1,176,539,300
North Carolina	411,583,200	29,115,694	382,467,506
North Dakota	8,000,000	1,100,000	6,900,000
Ohio	569,882,631		569,882,631
Oklahoma	192,503,206	24,417,300	168,085,906
Oregon	187,395,176	59,489,580	127,805,596

1991 Projected Budgets	Total	Capital	Operating
Pennsylvania	729,211,000	360,000,000	369,211,000
Rhode Island	89,583,005	69,500	89,513,505
South Carolina	286,252,487	26,895,585	259,356,902
South Dakota	14,526,380		14,526,380
Tennessee	297,329,800	17,000,000	280,329,800
Texas	679,434,574	9,365,571	670,069,003
Utah	70,279,500		70,279,500
Vermont	35,454,569	5,200,000	30,348,569
Virginia	434,106,138	44,974,940	389,131,198
Washington	316,143,876	85,972,000	230,171,876
West Virginia	17,000,000	500,000	16,500,000
Wisconsin	219,144,200		219,144,200
Wyoming	16,305,224	782,500	15,522,724
Federal System	1,756,247,000	374,358,000	1,381,889,000
Total	**17,977,032,509**	**2,292,422,525**	**15,681,615,984**

How much did agencies spend on inmates per day during 1989? What were food and health care costs per day?

In 1989, 50 agencies averaged spending $46.43 per inmate per day. An average of $3.15 was spent on food service by 44 agencies and $4.22 on health care by 40 agencies.

	Total	Food	Health		Total	Food	Health
AL	38.36	1.60	2.28	NE	44.74	3.55	5.29
AK	83.66	5.17	7.14	NV	33.24	2.74	2.07
AZ	44.26			NH	47.67	3.09	5.25
AR	24.84	2.78	2.75	NM[6]	70.68	4.56	5.67
CA	56.02	4.86	4.90	NY[6]	57.76	2.59	4.21
CO[1]	42.49	2.49	4.93	NC[7]	48.06		
CT	56.91	2.78		ND	43.65	1.70	1.15
DE	48.66			OH	30.85	3.41	
DC	52.05	3.51	6.20	OK	35.14	2.72	2.36
FL	40.62	2.55	8.31	OR	40.00	4.10	3.55
GA[2,3,4]	39.82	3.52	4.86	PA	41.73	2.25	3.49
HI	61.27			RI	70.13	4.07	6.04
ID	33.54	3.91	3.80	SC	34.86	2.92	3.99
IL[5]	45.00	4.73	4.26	SD	29.02	3.35	2.63
IN	35.00	2.90		TN	61.69	2.65	5.37
IA	51.95	2.82	1.06	TX	35.21	1.44	6.60
KS	60.37	4.17	4.66	UT	35.81	3.24	3.53
KY	34.01	3.31	2.56	VT	55.00	4.50	3.00
LA	26.00	1.95	1.73	VA	46.80	3.88	1.42
ME	57.66	2.76	6.30	WA	66.41	5.05	6.75
MD	44.64	1.72	3.56	WV	30.16	1.87	3.00
MA	63.75	2.67	8.33	WI	53.00	1.89	1.52
MI	56.00			WY	40.47	3.21	3.59
MN	63.92	2.88	4.59	FED	46.54	4.64	6.26
MO	28.24	2.26					
MN	34.08			**Avg.**	**$46.43**	**$3.15**	**$4.22**

[1]Costs estimated. [2]Total includes overhead but not capital outlay. [3]Food costs for farms division. [4]Health costs are mental health ones. [5]FY'89. [6]Total excludes employee fringe benefits. [7]1/31/90.

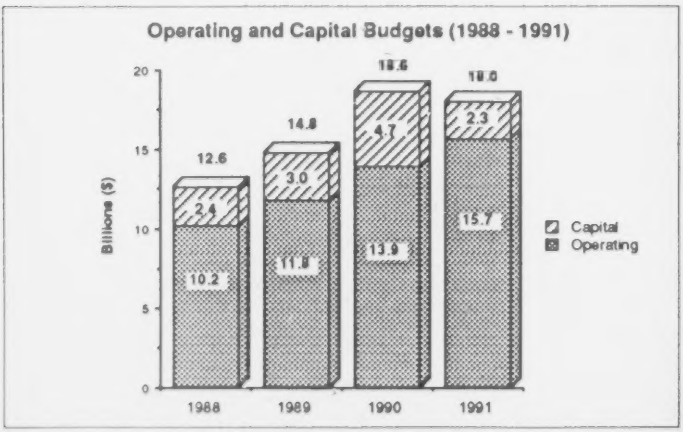
Which agencies are contracting for food and health services?

On January 1, 1990, 12 agencies contracted for food services in 38 institutions and 23 for health services in 305 institutions.

	Food Service		Health Service	
	Prisons	Inmates	Prisons	Inmates
Alaska			15	2,500
Arizona	4	7,000		
Arkansas			11	5,791
Colorado[1]			15	5,525
Connecticut	7	1,805	20	8,777
Dist. of Col.	3	1,748	1	1,684
Georgia	6	4,354	12	10,200
Hawaii			10	2,291
Illinois	1	1,312	15	17,184
Iowa			1	785
Kansas			17	5,464
Massachusetts			23	9,000
Minnesota	4	1,943	6	2,982
Nebraska	1	145		
Nevada	1	88		
New Mexico	3	1,457	7	3,078
North Carolina			89	18,048
Ohio			22	30,300
Oregon	1	86		
Pennsylvania			5	7,107
South Carolina			7	4,771
South Dakota[2]			5	1,277
Tennessee			2	1,024
Texas	6	2,362	6	2,975
Washington			14	6,434
West Virginia	1	550	1	550
Wyoming			1	718
Total	**38**	**22,850**	**305**	**148,465**

[1]Some portion of health services in all facilities.

[2]Physician coverage.



Programs

How many inmates were in mental health and sex offender programs on January 1, 1990?

42 agencies reported 25,810 inmates in mental health programs. 39 agencies reported 5,790 inmates in sex offender programs.

	Mental Health	Sex Offender		Mental Health	Sex Offender
AL	132	26	MT	23	67
AK	256	125	NE	71	37
AZ	242		NV	1,278	
AR	86		NJ		474
CA	2,755	150	NM	79	
CO	180	374	NY	845	310
CT	553	100	NC	2,649	18
DE		52	ND		75
DC	276		OH	3,000	250
FL	101		OK	74	60
GA	1,083	80	OR	17	29
HI	36	32	PA	200	500
ID	205	50	RI		24
IL[1,2]	1,517	145	SC[3]	1,400	235
IN[3]	200		SD	18	108
IA	56	199	TN	231	273
KS	163	300	TX	3,202	56
KY	55	311	VT[2]	3	25
LA	2,000		VA[2,4]	252	400
ME	33	108	WA		165
MD	120	50	WV	5	40
MA	367	250	WI[2,3]	585	75
MI	1,401		WY	46	99
MN	15	93			
MO		25	**Total**	**25,810**	**5,790**

[1]Outpatients estimated; inpatient count is 808. [2]Sex Offender estimated. [3]Mental health estimated. [4]Inmates in mental health beds on 1/2/90.

How many correctional agencies permit family (conjugal) visiting?

In 1989, eight agencies reported permitting conjugal visiting: California, Connecticut, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, New York, Washington, and Wyoming.

To what extent were work release, study release, pre-release diversion, and shock incarceration programs available to inmates in 1989?

During 1989, 38 agencies reported 48,074 inmates in work release; 15 agencies reported 1,442 in study release; 10 agencies reported 12,586 inmates in diversion programs; and 13 agencies had 9,148 inmates in shock incarceration programs.

	Work Release	Study Release	Diversion	Shock
Alabama	2,496	144		
Arizona[1,2]	458			363
Arkansas	790			
California	13,866			
Connecticut[3]	310	1	5,900	
Delaware	840			
Dist. of Col.	4,214		824	
Florida	2,875			
Georgia			3,567	1,060
Hawaii[4]	115		260	
Idaho	160	2		400
Illinois	1,819			
Indiana[5]				1,200
Iowa	638		315	160
Kansas[6]	347			
Kentucky		2		440
Maine	217	5	1	
Maryland	592			
Massachusetts	1,244	101		
Michigan				629
Minnesota	413			
Missouri[7]	463			622
Montana[4]	190			
Nebraska	279	16		
Nevada	288			
New Hampshire	217			
New Mexico	329	8	52	
New York				2,304
North Carolina	5,013			64
North Dakota	46	15		
Oklahoma	3,455	917		598
Oregon	52			
Pennsylvania	40	141		
Rhode Island	938		32	
South Carolina	2,008			486
South Dakota[4]	142			
Tennessee	120	8		
Texas			746	822
Vermont[8]	200			
Virginia	34		889	
Washington	1,552			
West Virginia	190	15		
Wisconsin	990	61		
Wyoming	134	6		
Total	**48,074**	**1,442**	**12,586**	**9,148**

[1]Work Release figure for 12/31/89. [2]Shock Admissions. [3]1/1/90. [4]Work release includes study release. [5]Shock figure estimated. [6]Work release for FY'89. [7]Shock Program is not a "boot camp." [8]Work release estimated.

How many inmates were assigned to programs or work on January 1, 1990?

	Prison Industry	Prison Farm	Non-Ind. Non-Farm	F/T Acad. or V. T.	P/T Acad. or V. T.	Other	Unassigned/ Restricted	No Jobs
Alabama[1]	1,910							
Alaska	113	14	300					
Arizona	376	19	101	512		16		
Arkansas	358	1,122	3,267	546		103	1,081	
California	7,428		32,864	12,092	564		831	3,028
Colorado	525	211						
Connecticut	585		6,000	1,334				
Delaware	140		720	400	75		300	1,600
Dist. of Col.[2,3]	434	43	2,793		4,582	57		
Florida	2,385	102	26,451	5,589	506		6,814	1,076
Georgia	971	349	2,394	1,276	2,769			
Hawaii	62	23		3	1,432			
Idaho	195	36	302	200	249			
Illinois	888	450	10,461	5,481		4,349	204	1,758
Iowa	263	49	2,241	326	472	66	66	149
Kansas[4,5]	438	14	3,777	562		52	953	376
Kentucky	439	357		1,125				
Louisiana	773							
Maryland	1,039		5,604	1,300	3,219		1,379	3,671
Massachusetts[6]	425	119	3,950	2,115				
Michigan	1,582	97		1,688	4,373			
Minnesota	690		785	803	415	30		317
Missouri[7]	996	8	6,606			2,033		1,400
Nebraska[8]	294	1,236		171	94	167	126	300

Nevada	210	21	2,935	629	202	176	237	957
New Hampshire	200		657	180	90		170	
New Mexico	296	176	1,327	487	275	113	30	7
New York	2,241	230	37,043	16,926	1,779		11,729	1,374
North Carolina	1,359		4,902	3,473	2,462		295	
North Dakota	70	20	262	32	24	43	5	55
Ohio[9]	1,949	662	15,600	6,689			5,107	388
Oklahoma[10]	754	533	6,365	1,617			72	477
Oregon	393	106	1,840	509	483		767	1,743
Pennsylvania	1,316	352			5,287			
Rhode Island	290		970		320		30	440
South Carolina[10]	1,052	163	9,067	3,181		1,569	3,888	
South Dakota[1,10]	81		312	364		53		418
Tennessee	486	156	2,938	1,322	188	1,255		713
Texas	5,520	7,386	16,417	3,014	7,211		7,452	
Vermont	395				403			
Virginia[11]	1,672	185	7,895	948	2,560	20	2,293	877
Washington	775	81						
West Virginia	111	50	300	200	250	75	67	500
Wisconsin	350	140		1,635	442			
Wyoming	80	192	440	227	40	81	21	92
Federal System	13,370							
Total	**56,279**	**14,702**	**217,886**	**75,956**	**40,766**	**10,258**	**43,917**	**21,716**

[1]Industry includes farm. [2]Non-Ind. Non-Farm average. [3]P/T Acad. or V.T. average includes full time. [4]6/30/89. [5]Unassigned/Restricted includes163 unwilling/unable to work on 6/30/89. [6]No Jobs: Demand is greater than resources. [7]No Jobs: Approximate total unassigned. [8]5/03/90. [9]Unassigned/Restricted: Disciplinary reception. [10]F/T Acad. or V.T. includes part time. [11]P/T Acad. or V.T. estimate.

How much were inmates paid for their work in 1989?

	Industry			Private Industry			Non-Industry		
		$/Day			$/Day			$/Day	
	Wages	Low	High	Wages	Low	High	Wages	Low	High
Alabama		0.17	0.25						
Alaska	214,900	4.55	8.05				1,192,100	2.10	4.20
Arizona[1]	586,000	0.15	0.70	227,000	3.80	8.53			
California	504,000	0.25	0.90				8,540,411		
Colorado	304,834	0.84	2.00						
Connecticut[2]	348,647	1.25	5.00					0.79	1.50
Delaware	296,800								
Dist. of Col.	506,032	2.45	8.26				389,609		
Florida[2]				2,100,000	0.15	0.55			
Hawaii	50,028							1.75	4.41
Idaho	154,164	1.40	10.50	47,456	26.60	26.60	54,101		2.95
Illinois[2,3]	1,400,000	2.45	19.53				4,600,000	0.48	2.15
Iowa	211,961	1.75	4.06		1.68	3.29	1,119,261	0.17	4.10
Kansas	84,221	0.60	1.05	294,903	27.00	27.00	868,817	0.45	1.05
Kentucky	380,304	1.75	5.25		0.25	2.00	1,239,133	0.25	1.20
Louisiana[4]	479,174	0.28	1.40					0.28	1.40
Maine	312,357						8,508		
Maryland		0.85	2.00					0.85	
Massachusetts	638,258	3.50	10.50				1,800,000	1.50	6.00
Michigan[2]	1,661,418	3.45	13.80						
Minnesota	1,021,914	3.85	42.00				2,408,022	2.87	28.00
Missouri	2,414,570	1.28	2.93						

Montana		4.00	5.25					1.10	1.10
Nebraska	206,553	1.54	7.56	905,016	23.45	62.79	713,543	1.05	3.29
Nevada		3.50	28.00		26.60	31.50	218,533		14.00
New Hampshire	140,598	1.50	3.00				309,993	1.50	3.00
New Jersey		0.26	0.56					1.30	1.60
New Mexico	362,420	1.40	8.40						
New York	3,400,000	0.96	3.90				11,400,000	0.60	1.55
North Carolina	223,341	0.40	1.00				1,698,280	0.40	1.00
North Dakota	215,000	1.00	8.34				140,000	0.75	4.00
Ohio	911,243	1.26	2.82				4,751,727	0.55	1.09
Oklahoma	746,620	1.82	4.34	6,263	20.90	28.50	1,011,297	0.41	1.70
Oregon	502,112	4.00	4.00				474,123	0.25	3.00
Pennsylvania	1,511,000	1.19	2.80				6,511,000	1.19	2.80
Rhode Island	141,572	1.00	3.00				727,596	1.00	2.00
South Carolina	2,593,114	0.41	2.02		23.45	23.45			
South Dakota[5]	48,000	1.30	4.05				418,000	1.30	2.55
Tennessee	623,000	1.75					3,166,082	1.00	3.50
Vermont[6]	72,000	0.25	1.25						
Virginia	4,294,949						1,249,927	1.75	3.43
Washington	775,081	2.10	6.30	817,439	22.89	63.42			
West Virginia	85,000	1.40	2.10				180,000	1.14	2.27
Wyoming	31,067	1.05	3.29				278,152	0.87	3.08
Federal System	21,000,000	3.08	7.35					0.77	2.52
Total	**49,452,251**			**4,398,077**			**55,468,215**		
Average	**1,268,006**	**1.65**	**6.35**	**628,297**	**16.07**	**25.24**	**2,054,378**	**0.98**	**3.82**

[1]Private industry includes Non-industry. [2]FY'89. [3]Work Camp: 3.57/day; Rogethermic: 7.14/day. [4]Agency industry includes Non-industry. [5]Non-industry estimate. [6]Agency industry estimate.

How many agency-administered or contracted community treatment centers were there on January 1, 1990, and how many inmates resided in them on that date?

33 agencies reported housing 16,172 inmates in CTC's. 13 agencies operated 74 CTC's and 29 had 530 contracts with private providers. The average agency's daily cost to operate was $43.73 and the average agency's daily contract cost was $33.84.

	Administered			Contracted		
	CTC's	Inmates	Per Diem	CTC's	Inmates	Per Diem
AK				7	207	54.19
AZ[1,2,3]	2	232	49.45	4	37	43.43
AR						
CA[4]	2	121		46	3,001	
CT				22	320	51.65
DC	4	569	52.05	5	420	
FL[3]				20	395	38.00
GA[5]	4	483	32.51			
HI				1	16	
ID				1	10	25.00
IL				2	23	18.43
IA				16	642	45.39
KY				9	218	22.50
LA[6]				7	223	18.25
ME[7]				1	15	53.44
MA				8	188	31.87
MI[8]	23	1,400	28.59	6	400	
MN	1	10	63.90	6	38	37.21
MO				12	287	30.80
MT	2	32	33.47	3	90	38.00
NH	2	75	47.67			
NJ	2	80	34.25	8	285	38.29
NC				1	20	20.00
OH				19	565	31.49
OK	8	939	31.53	10	112	26.41
PA[9]	15	368	40.02	11	88	40.02
SC				4	43	27.00
SD				1	20	
UT	6	86				
VT				1	6	10.41
VA				10	38	32.00
WA	3	269	67.62	14	321	50.30
FED				275	3,480	28.00
Tot/Avg.	**74**	**4,664**	**$43.73**	**530**	**11,508**	**$33.84**

[1]State administered CTC's as of 6/30/89. [2]Inmates housed during FY 89. [3]Contract per diem estimated. [4]12/31/89. [5]Inmates in agency administered CTC's = maximum capacity. [6]Contracted per diem refers to the department's share. [7]Inmates in contracted CTC's estimated. [8]All figures as of 9/30/89. [9]Per diem includes both agency and contract costs.

During 1989, how many inmates were granted furloughs? How many returned having committed a crime and how many failed to return?

35 agencies reported that 190,187 furloughs were granted in 1989. 26 agencies reported that 29,207 inmates received one or more furloughs. 36 agencies reported that 1,520 inmates did not return or returned late.

	Inmates	Furloughs	Returned/ Crime	Failed to Return
Alabama	124	124		60
Arizona		213	0	0
Arkansas	142	189	0	0
California	63	63		0
Connecticut[1]	8,899	16,016	19	87
Dist. of Col.[2]	575	21,182	1	25
Florida		94,611		40
Georgia	618		0	0
Hawaii	265	3	0	2
Idaho	181	1,268	0	0
Iowa	49	145	1	1
Kansas	372	1,298		6
Kentucky	1,906	2,469		
Maine		2,358	0	1
Maryland	1,233	1,363	5	0
Massachusetts		1,780		0
Minnesota	397	646	0	17
Missouri		514	0	5
Montana	28	32	1	1
Nebraska	321	1,141	4	6
Nevada	15	15	0	0
New Jersey	2,784	3,357	41	5
New Mexico		610	1	1
Ohio	44	125	0	0
Oklahoma		16,913	26	252
Oregon[3]	4,456	10,395		958
Pennsylvania	1,082	3,256		9
Rhode Island		4,517	6	10
South Carolina	280	890	0	1
South Dakota		1,358		1
Texas		1,466	3	9
Vermont[4]	400	750	2	10
Virginia	89	89	1	0
Washington		340	0	0
West Virginia	132	270	1	2
Wyoming	309	421	0	0
Federal System	4,143		0	11
Total	**29,207**	**190,187**	**112**	**1,520**

[1]FY'89 [2]Crime unaccounted for. [3]Failed to return includes late returns. [4]Estimates.

How many agencies perform random testing of inmates for drug use?

39 agencies report that they randomly test inmates for drug use, and 10 report that they do not.

How many inmates participate in drug programs and under what arrangements?

43 agencies reported 61,415 inmates participating in drug programs. 2,787 inmates in 24 agencies were assigned to separate housing units for programming. 32,551 were in group programs and 13,812 were in counseling only.

	Inmates in Programs	Separate Unit	Addiction Group	Counseling Only
Alaska	550		550	350
Arkansas	246	246	246	
California[1]	3,000	100	2,600	300
Colorado[1]	800	67	800	
Connecticut	5,577	14	1,475	1,474
Dist. of Col.	4,015	36	94	3,885
Florida	827	3	17	
Georgia	2,551	48	888	1,615
Hawaii	30		3	30
Illinois[2]	854	28	166	660
Iowa	401	68	376	
Kansas	235	43	192	
Kentucky	1,063			
Louisiana	1,000		1,000	250
Maine	72		49	23
Massachusetts	2,720	161	1,801	758
Michigan[1]	1,800			
Minnesota	660	444		216
Missouri	25			
Montana	83	38	75	27
Nebraska	64	36	64	36
Nevada	309			
New Hampshire	181		147	34
New Jersey[3,4]	2,993	366	1,351	70
New Mexico	81		66	15
New York[5]	5,244			
North Dakota	247		159	88
Ohio	897	328	309	260
Oklahoma	92	92		
Oregon[6,7]	622	20	180	422
Pennsylvania[8]	4,600	150	4,450	
Rhode Island	187		187	
South Carolina[9]	637	60	160	417
South Dakota	174		133	41
Tennessee	350	20	241	104
Texas	10,754	125	10,629	
Vermont	274		71	203
Virginia	2,656	129	135	2,392
Washington[1]	300			
West Virginia	160		120	40
Wisconsin[10]	305	165	40	100
Wyoming	179		177	2
Federal System	3,600		3,600	
Total	**61,415**	**2,787**	**32,551**	**13,812**

[1]Inmates in programs estimated. [2]Counseling includes AA & NA. [3]Includes alcohol addiction. [4]Counseling is on individual basis. [5]Inmates in Programs: Residential 2,182; Non-residential 3,062 [6]Duplicated count for some inmates in more than one program. [7]Counseling and group work overlap. [8]Total includes alchohol program. [9]Counseling includes alcohol problems. [10]Program figures estimated.

Administration and Staff

How long do directors of adult correctional agencies serve in their positions and what is their salary?

As of July 1, 1990, the average length of service was 3.35 years. 12 months earlier the average was 3.42 years. The greatest longevity is 12.5 years (William Fauver, New Jersey), followed by 12.4 years (John Moran, Rhode Island), 11.5 years (Daniel Russell, Montana), and 11 years (Thomas Coughlin, New York). As of January 1, 1990, the average salary was $71,358, an increase of 3.8 percent over one year earlier.

How many people are employed by correctional agencies?

285,360 employees worked in 52 agencies on January 1, 1990. In 49 agencies, 28.1 percent were female and in 47 agencies, 25.3 percent were non-white.

	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Alabama	3,032	2,244	788	1,670	1,362
Alaska	1,257	871	386	971	286
Arizona[1]	5,215	3,682	1,533	3,874	1,341
Arkansas	1,783	1,411	372	1,078	705
California[2]	27,943	18,983	8,960	16,759	11,184
Colorado	2,157	1,623	534	1,309	848
Connecticut	3,846	2,924	922	2,680	1,166
Delaware	1,450	1,062	388	967	483
Dist. of Col.	3,876	2,702	1,174		
Florida	17,945	11,584	6,361	13,514	4,431
Georgia	9,397	6,415	2,982	6,459	2,938
Hawaii	1,483	1,085	398	295	1,188
Idaho	671	505	166	630	41
Illinois[3]	10,998	8,469	2,529	9,347	1,651
Indiana	4,948	3,536	1,412	4,098	850
Iowa	1,613	1,238	375	1,515	98
Kansas	2,533	1,807	726	2,248	285
Kentucky	2,713			2,483	230
Louisiana	4,128	3,025	1,103	2,683	1,445
Maine	1,282	834	448		
Maryland	5,113	3,717	1,396	2,811	2,302
Massachusetts	4,796	3,595	1,201	4,266	530
Michigan	13,582	9,433	4,149	10,714	2,868
Minnesota	1,862	1,295	567	1,728	134
Mississippi[4]	2,296				
Missouri	6,040	4,145	1,895	5,648	392
Montana	605	452	153	594	11
Nebraska	1,142	795	347	1,020	122
Nevada	1,401	1,044	357	1,195	206
New Hampshire	626	439	187	583	43
New Jersey	9,250	6,875	2,375	5,743	3,507
New Mexico	2,079	1,580	499	727	1,352
New York	32,222	25,117	7,105	27,424	4,798
North Carolina	9,960	7,854	2,106	7,024	2,936

Employees	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
North Dakota	195	148	47	189	6
Ohio	7,482	5,382	2,100	6,287	1,195
Oklahoma	3,918	2,595	1,323	3,234	684
Oregon[5]	1,880	1,287	593	1,660	220
Pennsylvania	5,691	4,714	977	5,055	636
Rhode Island	1,210	996	214	1,108	102
South Carolina	5,506	3,633	1,873	2,697	2,809
South Dakota	546				
Tennessee	5,272	3,631	1,641	4,175	1,097
Texas	17,319	11,918	5,401	12,224	5,095
Utah	838	705	133	808	30
Vermont	666	453	213		
Virginia	9,701	6,395	3,306	6,096	3,605
Washington	4,374	2,901	1,473	3,774	600
West Virginia	614	449	165	607	7
Wisconsin	3,886	2,641	1,245	3,619	267
Wyoming	369	260	109	318	51
Federal System	16,649	12,591	4,058	12,125	4,524
Total	**285,360**	**201,040**	**78,765**	**206,033**	**70,661**

[1]4/30/90 [2]5/1/90 [3]Gender/Ethnic estimated. [4]Total estimated. [5]Includes other minorities.

How many custodial staff, supervisory and non-supervisory, males and females, white and non-white, were employed by correctional agencies on January 1, 1990?

163,382 supervisory and non-supervisory correctional uniformed staff were employed by 52 agencies. In 48 agencies,16.1 percent were female and in 45 agencies 28.7 percent were non-white.

	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Alabama	2,160	1,770	390	1,031	1,129
Alaska	763	616	147	545	218
Arizona[1]	3,389	2,728	661	2,466	923
Arkansas	1,212	1,058	154	614	598
California	15,073	12,310	2,763	8,627	6,446
Colorado	1,273	1,092	181	991	282
Connecticut	2,377	2,073	304	1,479	898
Delaware	926	798	128	569	357
Dist. of Col.	2,667	1,963	704		
Florida	10,009	7,978	2,031	7,445	2,564
Georgia	5,042	4,198	844	3,089	1,953
Hawaii	831	741	90	152	679
Idaho	405	348	57	372	33
Illinois[2]	6,368	5,530	838	5,337	1,031
Indiana	2,973	2,312	661	2,340	633
Iowa	1,078	945	133	999	79
Kansas	1,496	1,222	274	1,321	175
Kentucky	1,544				
Louisiana	3,620	2,821	799	2,086	1,534
Maine	519	405	114		
Maryland	3,721	2,951	770	1,900	1,821
Massachusetts	2,758	2,482	276	2,590	168
Michigan	8,097	6,434	1,663	6,293	1,804

Custodial Staff	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Minnesota	959	785	174	871	88
Mississippi[3]	1,412				
Missouri	2,765	2,345	420	2,610	155
Montana	282	254	28	280	2
Nebraska	473	388	85	421	52
Nevada	929	792	137	785	144
New Hampshire	328	305	23	315	13
New Jersey	4,887	4,332	555	2,720	2,167
New Mexico	1,124	1,001	123	256	868
New York	20,445	18,894	1,551	17,271	3,174
North Carolina	5,595				
North Dakota	106	89	17	102	4
Ohio	4,046	3,373	673	3,348	698
Oklahoma	1,434	1,261	173	1,204	230
Oregon[4]	837	699	138	718	119
Pennsylvania	3,354	3,070	284	2,964	390
Rhode Island	887				
South Carolina	3,475	2,544	931	1,331	2,144
South Dakota	206	168	38	202	4
Tennessee	2,990	2,424	566	2,322	668
Texas	11,290	8,832	2,458	7,217	4,073
Utah	797	605	192	792	5
Vermont	325	285	40		
Virginia	4,686	3,856	830	2,582	2,104
Washington	2,425	1,967	458	2,018	407
West Virginia	442	394	48	441	1
Wisconsin	1,665	1,443	222	1,574	91
Wyoming	229	185	44	181	48
Federal System	6,688	6,048	640	4,494	2,194
Total	**163,382**	**129,114**	**24,830**	**107,285**	**43,168**

[1]4/30/90. [2]Gender/ethnic estimated. [3] Total estimated. [4]Includes 1 other minority.

How many correctional officers were working on 1/1/90?

143,845 non-supervisory correctional officers were employed in 52 agencies. In 48 agencies, 16.5 percent were female and in 44 agencies 29.9 percent were non-white.

	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Alabama	1,861	1,514	347	822	1,039
Alaska	642	518	124	454	188
Arizona[1]	2,946	2,336	610	2,096	850
Arkansas	842	711	131	410	432
California	12,820	10,398	2,422	7,260	5,560
Colorado	984	834	150	766	218
Connecticut	2,124	1,841	283	1,313	811
Delaware	881	756	125	538	343
Dist. of Col.	2,527	1,837	690		
Florida	9,452	7,477	1,975	7,001	2,451
Georgia	4,519	3,714	805	2,740	1,779
Hawaii	663	596	67	108	555
Idaho	345	293	52	314	31
Illinois[2]	5,783	4,982	801	4,881	902
Indiana	2,463	1,873	590	1,870	593
Iowa	961	839	122	899	62
Kansas	1,231	993	238	1,090	141
Kentucky	1,280				

Officers	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Louisiana	3,260	2,553	707	1,873	1,387
Maine	488	405	83		
Maryland	3,343	2,603	740	1,643	1,700
Massachusetts	2,500				
Michigan	6,921	5,487	1,434	5,416	1,505
Minnesota	854	696	158	785	69
Mississippi[3]	1,251				
Missouri	2,299	1,932	367	2,164	135
Montana	245	217	28	243	2
Nebraska	397	318	79	353	44
Nevada	731	611	120	620	111
New Hampshire	199	184	15	188	11
New Jersey	4,568	4,022	546	2,495	2,073
New Mexico	793	704	89	206	587
New York	18,591	17,121	1,470	15,769	2,822
North Carolina	4,698	4,389	309	3,010	1,688
North Dakota	90	75	15	86	4
Ohio	3,428	2,826	602	2,823	605
Oklahoma	936	808	128	790	146
Oregon	622	508	114	547	75
Pennsylvania	3,115	2,839	276	2,744	371
Rhode Island	825				
South Carolina	2,964	2,111	853	1,115	1,849
South Dakota	163	129	34	160	3
Tennessee	2,733	2,196	537	2,108	625
Texas	10,548	8,139	2,409	6,627	3,921
Utah	666	548	118	639	27
Vermont	228	196	32		
Virginia	4,099	3,309	790	2,223	1,876
Washington	1,786	1,463	323	1,486	300
West Virginia	433	385	48	432	1
Wisconsin	1,539	1,331	208	1,454	85
Wyoming	173	140	33	131	42
Federal System	6,035	5,429	606	4,025	2,010
Total	**143,845**	**115,186**	**22,803**	**94,717**	**40,029**

[1]Figures as of 4/30/90. [2]Gender/ethnic figures estimated. [3]Total figure estimated.

How many agency employees were hired in 1989?

49,941 employees were hired in 52 agencies. In 41 agencies 35.0 percent were female and in 40 agencies, 28.5 percent were non-white. 30,950 correctional officers were hired by 52 agencies during 1989. In 46 agencies, 22.1 percent were female and in 42 agencies, 29.8 percent were non-white.

	All Employees			Correctional Officers		
	Total	Female	Non-white	Total	Female	Non-white
Alabama	570			514	204	351
Alaska	209	76	63	97	24	33
Arizona[1]	912	312	261	661	164	196
Arkansas	571	102	223	475	49	202
California	1,064	526	461	317	111	173
Colorado	328	90	49	216	41	34
Connecticut	1,023	287	378	696	101	304
Delaware	164			141	37	
Dist. of Col.	677	240		418	138	
Florida	4,056	1,590	1,088	2,389	548	687
Georgia	1,293			881		

Employees hired	All Employees			Correctional Officers		
	Total	Female	Non-white	Total	Female	Non-white
Hawaii	114	23	89	75	7	59
Idaho	119	36	5	66	7	5
Illinois	1,464	408	191	1,158	228	172
Indiana	1,351	441	235	896	215	211
Iowa	184	69	33	146	46	26
Kansas	1,202	360	136	822	167	104
Kentucky	840			638		
Louisiana	1,156			568		
Maine[2]	150			78		
Maryland	850	360	536	542	202	371
Massachusetts	405	105	43	543	89	75
Michigan	2,823	909	569	2,063	512	415
Minnesota	437	182	51	207	58	33
Mississippi[2]	475			350		
Missouri	1,284	625	109	655	135	59
Montana	125	27	1	101	12	1
Nebraska	131	40	14	93	24	10
Nevada	432	151	56	281	60	35
New Hampshire	205	24	3	165	8	4
New Jersey[3]	855	261	427	517	146	319
New Mexico	435	103	283	246	57	172
New York	5,777			2,948	331	364
North Carolina	855	431		238	93	
North Dakota	30	13	2	18	7	2
Ohio[4]	1,040			725	194	
Oklahoma	750	255	134	52	7	2
Oregon	516	163	24	300	59	16
Pennsylvania	730	184	204	530	103	164
Rhode Island	253	56	232	189	22	27
South Carolina	1,320	412	719	999	250	611
South Dakota	130			68		
Tennessee	1,556	557	434	1,052	294	338
Texas	4,236	1,734	1,464	3,021	903	1,232
Utah	215	23	11	175	22	7
Vermont	40		2	30	1	2
Virginia	1,097	366	440	617	166	284
Washington	980	433	165	410	104	84
West Virginia	93	9	3	65	5	1
Wisconsin	365	164	29	258	68	20
Wyoming	88	19	17	61	4	12
Federal System	3,966	1,227	1,324	2,179	258	774
Total	**49,941**	**13,393**	**10,508**	**30,950**	**6,281**	**7,991**

[1]As of 4/30/90; Total includes transfers, demotions, special details. [2]Total estimated.
[3]Total for April 89 thru March 1990. [4]Gender/Ethnic estimated.

On January 1, 1990, to what extent were correctional agencies testing employees for drug use?

Three agencies (Illinois, New Hampshire, and the Federal System) were testing all employee applicants. Sixteen agencies were testing correctional officer applicants. Two agencies (New Hampshire and Rhode Island) were testing probationary employees. Three agencies (Alabama, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) were testing all probationary correctional officers. Random testing of all employees at an institution was being conducted by two agencies (Georgia and Louisiana).

How many employees left the agency or did not complete their probationary periods in 1989? Likewise, how many correctional officers left? What was the rate of turnover for officers in 1989?

During 1989, 29,685 employees left 48 agencies and 15,646 correctional officers left 46 agencies. In 40 agencies 4,468 employees did not complete probation including 3,133 correctional officers. For 41 agencies, the average agency correctional officer turnover rate was 13.6 percent.

Staff Turnover	Left Agency		Probation Incomplete		Turnover
	Total	CO's	Total	CO's	Rate
Alabama	442	333	169	154	
Alaska	138	58	38	17	
Arizona[1]	1,560	624	528	276	20.0
Arkansas	470	341			22.0
California	1,046	659	107	77	
Colorado	81	45	22	12	5.6
Connecticut	480	287	43	41	13.5
Delaware	121	60	15	10	
Dist. of Col.	324	211			0.1
Florida	2,321	1,275			16.1
Georgia	855	556	177	153	20.0
Hawaii	155	82	9	2	15.0
Idaho	98	37	16	8	13.1
Illinois	697	497			7.9
Indiana	1,045	673	256	147	26.0
Iowa	124	84	21	20	14.8
Kansas[2]	813	564			16.9
Kentucky	469				
Louisiana	1,177	388	293	293	36.0
Maine[3]					17.0
Maryland	817	531	114	99	13.8
Michigan	1,049	444	305	232	9.5
Minnesota[4]	230	105	12	12	11.0
Missouri	821	394	192	93	9.0
Montana	87	56	16	13	16.0
Nebraska	128	87	20	15	21.0
Nevada	253	172	38	30	18.6
New Hampshire	89	55	1	0	17.0
New Jersey	1,051	251	20	15	15.0
New Mexico	393	225			
New York	1,833	454	87	42	2.4
North Carolina	951	527	289	184	10.8
North Dakota	27	12	1	1	6.0
Ohio	709	349	43	31	14.0
Oklahoma	423	173	107	73	11.5
Oregon	355	61	9	7	9.7
Pennsylvania	437	257	87	79	
Rhode Island	52		6	6	
South Carolina	1,119	725	375	302	24.5
South Dakota			14	11	0.2
Tennessee	970	613	434	333	22.6
Texas	2,210	1,362			0.1
Utah	54	21	13	13	5.0
Vermont	5	2	2	1	
Virginia	579	819	140	95	15.9

Staff Turnover	Left Agency		Probation Incomplete		Turnover
	Total	CO's	Total	CO's	Rate
Washington	663	255	44	26	0.1
West Virginia[5]	109	74	9	8	20.0
Wisconsin	233	87			11.0
Wyoming	85	67	30	23	18.0
Federal System	1,537	694	366	179	10.4
Total and Average	**29,685**	**15,648**	**4,468**	**3,133**	**13.6**

[1]Estimate of Left Agency includes transfers and retires. [2]Turnover rate excludes vacancies created by promotion & transfer. [3]Total represents 3 percent turnover. [4]Turnover rate includes early retirement. [5]Turnover rate estimated.

What is the range for correctional officer salaries and the ratio of inmates to officers?

The agency average starting salary is $17,521 increasing to $18,733 after probation, and reaching a maximum of $27,409. The agency average is one line correctional officer for 4.9 inmates and one uniform staff member for 4.1 inmates.

	Entry Level	After Probation	Maximum Salary	Line Officer Ratio	Uniform Ratio
Alabama	15,350	17,800	37,154	6.3	5.5
Alaska	26,520	27,348	47,040	4.0	3.3
Arizona	16,990	17,415	24,472	4.5	3.9
Arkansas	11,674	15,054	25,064	6.9	4.8
California	21,144	21,144	38,592	6.5	5.6
Colorado	20,544	20,544	30,348	5.6	4.3
Connecticut	21,969	24,410	29,745	4.1	3.7
Delaware	17,022	18,222	26,596	3.8	3.7
Dist. of Col.	21,635	21,635	33,974	3.7	3.5
Florida	16,458	16,458	39,320	4.2	4.0
Georgia	16,770	17,394	23,212	4.6	4.1
Hawaii	19,092	19,092	25,908	3.5	2.8
Idaho	17,388	18,262	23,296	4.8	4.1
Illinois	19,380	21,180	26,064	4.3	3.9
Indiana	14,768	14,768	22,204	5.0	4.2
Iowa	24,598	25,010	29,971	4.1	3.6
Kansas	16,920	18,636	28,896	4.4	3.7
Kentucky	12,408	13,020		5.0	4.1
Louisiana	13,236	14,748	17,710	4.0	3.6
Maine	16,675	16,675	20,661	2.9	2.8
Maryland	19,950	21,151	26,213	4.7	4.2
Massachusetts	23,176	23,176	30,209	3.5	3.1
Michigan	19,365	22,734	28,059	4.2	3.6
Minnesota	21,402	23,239	32,636	3.6	3.2
Mississippi[1]	12,919	13,566		5.3	4.7
Missouri	15,936	16,512	19,956	6.4	5.4
Montana	13,987	15,102	20,885	4.9	4.3
Nebraska	16,688	17,522	23,361	6.0	5.1
Nevada	18,374	19,938	25,633	7.3	5.8
New Hampshire	18,730	20,124	23,368	6.0	3.6
New Jersey	24,456	26,902	37,416	3.4	3.2
New Mexico	14,891	17,336	28,490	3.8	2.7
New York	20,225	24,703	30,503	2.8	2.5
North Carolina	17,652	18,372	27,492	3.8	3.2

Salaries and Ratios	Entry Level	After Probation	Maximum Salary	Line Officer Ratio	Uniform Ratio
North Dakota	14,628	15,360	28,200	5.7	4.8
Ohio	19,490	20,030	22,880	8.8	7.5
Oklahoma	14,545	15,995	42,627	10.5	6.8
Oregon	21,096	22,128	25,428	9.4	7.0
Pennsylvania	17,213	18,256	30,378	6.2	5.7
Rhode Island	21,639	22,273	24,335	3.0	2.8
South Carolina	14,644	15,229	23,758	4.8	4.1
South Dakota	13,104	13,749	19,677	7.8	6.2
Tennessee	12,588	12,588	18,696	2.9	2.6
Texas	15,576	18,228	22,932	4.0	3.8
Utah	12,854	17,880		3.7	3.1
Vermont[2]	18,096	20,000	29,120	3.3	2.3
Virginia	15,661	17,125	23,391	3.5	3.1
Washington	19,788	20,724	24,984	3.6	2.7
West Virginia	12,192	13,192	28,668	3.4	3.3
Wisconsin	16,137	16,621	22,135	4.2	3.9
Wyoming	15,348	15,348	22,320	5.2	4.0
Federal System	18,174	20,195	29,081	9.1	8.2
Average	**17,521**	**18,733**	**27,409**	**4.9**	**4.1**

[1]Salaries estimated. [2]Salary after probation estimated.

How many hours of pre-service and in-service training are required for correctional officers?

Before beginning work, new correctional officers must complete an average of 211 hours of training. Annually thereafter, an average of 41 hours of training are required.

	Pre-Service	In-Service
Alabama	280	40
Alaska	40	40
Arizona	320	24
Arkansas		40
California[1]	240	40
Colorado	144	20
Connecticut	210	40
Delaware	250	40
Dist. of Col.	280	48
Florida	411	40
Georgia	160	40
Hawaii	280	82
Idaho	320	40
Illinois	240	40
Indiana	160	40
Iowa	160	40
Kansas	200	80
Kentucky	113	40
Louisiana	80	3
Maine	160	40
Maryland	186	18
Massachusetts	263	40
Michigan	640	40
Minnesota[2]	120	40
Missouri	160	40
Montana	120	0
Nebraska	160	40
Nevada	120	24
New Hampshire	240	40
New Jersey	80	40
New Mexico	360	40
New York	264	40
North Carolina	160	0
North Dakota	40	40
Ohio	120	40
Oklahoma	300	40
Oregon	120	40
Pennsylvania	320	40
Rhode Island	320	
South Carolina	200	40
South Dakota	200	40
Tennessee	120	40
Texas	120	80
Utah	560	40
Vermont	80	80
Virginia	280	14
Washington	240	20
West Virginia	120	40
Wisconsin	280	80
Wyoming	40	100
Federal System	160	40
Average	**211**	**41**

[1]Some quarterly training. [2]Plus 80-240 OJT at institution.

How many treatment staff are there in correctional agencies?

50 agencies reported 289 psyschiatrists, 1,328 psychologist, 1,085 social workers, 2,180 caseworkers, 776 recreational therapists, and 4,008 counselors.

	Psych-iatrists	Psych-ologists	Social Workers	Case workers	Recreation Therapists	Coun-selors
Alabama	0	27	1	0	0	0
Alaska		3				11
Arizona	2	16			43	28
Arkansas	2	2	2	0	0	11
California	75	78	32	0	4	818
Colorado	0	11	15	0	0	3
Connecticut[1]	19	16	4	0	1	55
Dist. of Col.	0	57	2	0	0	152
Florida	20	39	9		43	110
Georgia[2]	16	19			107	460
Hawaii[3]	0		116	0	0	0
Idaho	0	9	11	0	2	2
Illinois[4]	0	20	4	43	0	237
Indiana	7	20	13		104	152
Iowa	4	10	0	0	0	67
Kansas	6	29	11			
Kentucky	0	7		68	28	
Louisiana	0	9	18	0	1	0
Maine		11	23	104		9
Maryland	9	31	40	0	0	17
Massachusetts[5]	0	6	9	0	0	31
Michigan	18	89	24	0	5	24
Minnesota[6]		9	1	56	1	
Missouri[7]	0	36	0	283	84	
Montana	1	3	1	0	8	12
Nebraska	0	6	0	6	16	55
Nevada	5	29	2			
New Hampshire	1	6	7	14	4	
New Jersey		56				
New Mexico		28	4	66		
New York[8]	1	43				
North Carolina	40	79	22		16	
North Dakota[9]	0	0	4	0	1	8
Ohio	0	67	15	169	69	0
Oklahoma	4	12	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	282	18	51
Pennsylvania	1	66			66	195
Rhode Island	1	4	0	0	2	24
South Carolina	2	21	101	115	17	79
South Dakota	0	2	0	0	5	12
Tennessee[10]	12	5	5	8	0	
Texas	25	92	10	91	14	
Utah	1	5	15		4	
Vermont	0	2	3	32	0	0

Treatment Staff	Psychiatrists	Psychologists	Social Workers	Case workers	Recreation Therapists	Counselors
Virginia[11]	9	34	10		41	718
Washington	1	16	15	343	38	127
West Virginia	0	0	0	5	0	24
Wisconsin		38	536	4	34	
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	16
Federal System	6	160		491		500
Total	**289**	**1,328**	**1,085**	**2,180**	**776**	**4,008**

[1]Figures include contractors. [2]Excludes physicians under contract. [3]Psychs. provided by Department of Health as needed. [4]Physicians provided by contract. [5]Counselor figure excludes 143.5 contract clinicians. [6]Many services purchased via contract. [7]Counselors included in other categories. [8]Physicians are part-time, and Psychs. include some Department of Mental Health staff. [9]Figures include both full-time and part-time staff. [10]Some contracted staff are not included, and mental health program specialists perform work of caseworker and counselor. [11]Counselor number includes caseworkers.

How many employees died in the line of duty during 1989?

During 1989, two employees were murdered, one committed suicide, two died accidently, and fifteen died from natural causes.

What is the status of accreditation in adult agencies?

The number of accredited prisons increased by 9, or 3.8 percent from June 1, 1989 to July 1, 1990. The number of accredited community residential facilities decreased from 198 to 187 during that same period, a decrease of 6.1 percent. The number of central offices accredited remained at three.

	Accredited		Change	
	6/01/89	7/01/90	Number	Percent
Central Offices	3	3	0	
Institutions	235	244	9	3.8
Community Facilities	198	187	(12)	(6.1)

On July 1, 1990, 589 accreditation contracts were in process, including central offices, institutions, and community facilities.

	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90
Central Offices	3	3	3	4	4
Institutions	191	208	256	298	343
Community Facilities	187	188	195	219	242
Total	381	399	454	521	589

Source: American Correctional Association

CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA
The Canadian Federal System

Service Correctionnel Canada administers all inmates sentenced to two years or more, regardless of the statute under which they were convicted. Offenders sentenced to less than two years are the responsibility of the province in which they were convicted. Most Canadian offenders fall into that category and, therefore, are not administered by the country's federal system.

Inmate Population

On January 1, 1990, the jurisdiction of Correctional Service Canada included 13,172 males and 277 females for a total of 13,449 inmates. The official count of sentenced inmates was 12,592, on 1/1/90. Detainees numbered 281 and 576 inmates were attached to other agencies, for a grand total of 13,449 inmates counted in the correctional service. Population projections for the Canadian federal system exhibit a slight rise from 14,056 at the end of 1990, to 14,404 on 1/1/92.

The ethnic background of the federal system's population encompassed 1,440 Native North American, 11,216 Caucasian, 384 Black, 101 Asiatic, and 308 others. Four percent of the offenders were not Canadian citizens and six percent were over the age of 50.

CSC admitted 4,011 inmates during 1989, 3,891 male and 120 female. Parole violators numbered 467 of that total. The age of 1989 admittants averaged 30 years and the mean length of sentence imposed was 47 months. The number of inmates serving life sentences on 1/1/90 was 1,922 and 282 were serving 20 years or more. During 1989, 604 inmates were released at the expiration of sentence, 1,774 were released to parole, and 50 to another agency. The average length of time served during the year was 25.6 months.

The classification levels of the 1/1/90 inmate population assigned 3,809 to maximum security and 119 to close/high. Medium security housed 6,837 individuals and 2,063 were designated as minimum security. Inmates housed in protective custody numbered 931 while 441 were in administrative segregation.

A total of 22 offenders died in custody during 1989 including 2 homicides, 10 suicides, and 10 by natural causes. There were 45 serious assaults among inmates for which medical attention was required. A total of 161 inmates escaped from prison with 134 of those captured or returned. CSC does not routinely test inmates for the AIDS virus, and no inmates were reported as confirmed cases.

Institutions

CSC has a rated capacity for 11,803 inmates housed in 58 facilities. Two institutions were renovated, adding 44 medium and minimum security beds at a cost of $608,000(C). Under construction, as of 1/1/90, were 160 medium security beds at a projected cost of $1,500,000(C). An additional 262 beds were also planned.

Budget (Canadian $)			
		Estimated	
	FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991
Total	815.2 M	837.3 M	913.6 M
Operating	694.0 M	718.9 M	807.0 M
Capital	121.2 M	118.4 M	106.6 M

Special Programs

Family (conjugal) visiting as well as furlough programs are permitted throughout the Canadian federal system. During 1989, 1,691 inmates were granted a total of 7,371 furloughs in accordance with legislated criteria. Programs for the mentally ill and sex offenders serve 425 and 124 inmates, respectively.

Prison industries employed 1,085 inmates on 1/1/90. Prison farmwork utilized 420 individuals and 6,245 were assigned to non-industrial, non-farm jobs. Full-time academic or vocational training occupied 2,835 inmates and 570 had other assignments. The number of inmates unassigned included 2,580 inmates due to status and 320 because of a shortage in the availability of jobs/programs. Daily salary ranges for industry work within the agency were $5.25 to $6.90/day while privately run employment paid from $15.00 to $30.00/day. Total wages earned by inmates during 1989 were estimated at $14.2 million.

The Canadian federal system operates 13 Halfway Houses while another 149 Halfway Houses are contracted out. CSC spends an average of $126.04 per day per inmate, $6.68 of which is for food. Contracting is being utilized to supply food service in two institutions for about 200 inmates and to provide total health care for an estimated 1,000 individuals in five institutions.

Administration and Staff

On January 1, 1990, a total of 10,936 people were employed by CSC, 3,466 of whom were female. The number of line-level, non-supervisory, correctional officers was 4,561, and adding those in supervisory positions brought the correctional officer total to 4,816, of which, 4,082 were male and 734 female.

CSC hired 325 correctional officers in 1989 and a total of 896 new employees. 1,008 persons left CSC's employ, 340 of whom were correctional officers. Entry level salaries for correctional officers were $26,270 per year, with maximum salaries reaching $35,961 excluding overtime. Training involves 323 hours of pre-service and requires about 20-40 hours in-service annually thereafter. Two inmate assaults during the year on staff members required outside medical attention.

In the Canadian Federal System, psychiatric services are for the most part contracted out. CSC uses the services of 40 psychiatrists, of which 8 are staff personnel. In addition, 9 social workers, 100 psychologists, and 1,150 caseworkers are employed as staff personnel.

Ole Ingstrup, the present Commissioner of Correctional Service Canada, took office in June of 1988. We are pleased to be able to include our Canadian neighbors in the *1990 Corrections Yearbook* and we thank Commissioner Ingstrup for the Service's contribution to this publication.

JAILS

Questionnaires were sent to jails in the United States with 200 or more prisoners. A list of the 84 responding jails follows.

Jail	City	State
Jefferson County Jail	Birmingham	AL
Pima County Detention	Tucson	AZ
San Diego County Descanso Detention	Alpine	CA
San Joaquin County	French Camp	CA
Fresno County Detention	Fresno	CA
Alameda County	Pleasanton	CA
San Mateo County Maguire Facility	Redwood City	CA
San Mateo County Main Jail	Redwood City	CA
San Mateo County Medium Security	Redwood City	CA
San Mateo County Men's Center	Redwood City	CA
San Mateo County Women's Center	Redwood City	CA
San Mateo County Work Furlough	Redwood City	CA
Riverside County	Riverside	CA
Monterey County Detention	Salinas	CA
MCC San Diego	San Diego	CA
San Mateo North County	So. San Francisco	CA
Denver County Jail	Denver	CO
Jefferson County Sheriff's Dept.	Golden	CO
New Haven Community	New Haven	CT
D.C. Detention Facility	Washington	DC
Polk County	Bartow	FL
Pinellas County Jail	Clearwater	FL
Duval County	Jacksonville	FL
Montgomery Correctional Center	Jacksonville	FL
MCC Miami	Miami	FL
Orange County	Orlando	FL
Brevard County	Sharpes	FL
Hillsborough County	Tampa	FL
Fulton County	Atlanta	GA
Chatham County	Savannah	GA
Oahu Community Center	Honolulu	HI
MCC Chicago	Chicago	IL
Vanderburgh County	Evansville	IN
Marion County	Indianapolis	IN
Lexington Fayette Urban County	Lexington	KY
Jefferson Parish Center	Gretna	LA
Caddo Detention Center	Keithville	LA
Montgomery County Detention	Rockville	MD
Baltimore County	Towson	MD
Prince George's County	Upper Marlboro	MD
Suffolk County	Boston	MA
House of Correction & Jail	New Bedford	MA
Hampden County	Springfield	MA

Jails Participating in Survey	City	State
Wayne County	Detroit	MI
Kalamazoo County	Kalamazoo	MI
Jackson County	Kansas City	MO
St. Louis Medium Security Institution	St. Louis	MO
St. Louis Municipal Jail	St. Louis	MO
Douglas County	Omaha	NB
Clark County	Las Vegas	NV
Washoe County	Reno	NV
Passaic County	Paterson	NJ
Bernalillo County	Albuquerque	NM
Albany County	Albany	NY
Erie County	Alden	NY
Brooklyn House of Detention	Brooklyn	NY
Adolescent Reception Center	E. Elmhurst	NY
Anna M. Kross Center	E. Elmhurst	NY
James A. Thomas Center	E. Elmhurst	NY
Rose M. Singer Center for Women	E. Elmhurst	NY
Correctional Institution for Men	East Elmhurst	NY
Nassau County	Hicksville	NY
Queens House of Detention	Kew Gardens	NY
MCC New York	New York	NY
Hamilton County	Cincinnatti	OH
Human Rehabilitation Center	Dayton	OH
Oklahoma County	Oklahoma City	OK
Lane County	Eugene	OR
Bucks County	Doylestown	PA
Dauphin County	Harrisburg	PA
Lancaster County	Lancaster	PA
Berks County	Leesport	PA
Allegheny County	Pittsburgh	PA
Chester County	West Chester	PA
Knox County	Knoxville	TN
Shelby County Correctional Center	Memphis	TN
Shelby County Jail	Memphis	TN
Dallas County Jail	Dallas	TX
Bexar County	San Antonio	TX
Salt Lake County	Salt Lake City	UT
Fairfax County	Fairfax	VA
Richmond City	Richmond	VA
King County	Seattle	WA
Spokane County	Spokane	WA

AVERAGE YEAR OPENED		**1960**
OLDEST	**(House of Corrections, MA)**	**1828**
NEWEST	**(Fulton County, GA)**	**1989**
NUMBER OF JAILS RESPONDING		**84**
NUMBER OF STATES REPRESENTED		**31**

Agency Administration

How are jails administered? What position actually supervises the jail, and to whom does that person report?

During 1989, 8 of 84 reporting jails were supervised by Sheriffs while a variety of correctional administrative positions supervised the remainder. Forty-four supervisory positions reported to a Sheriff. A Commission or Board oversaw operations in 33 jails and 6 jail administrators reported to a County Executive.

	Supervisor	Reports to
Jefferson County Jail, AL	Captain	Sheriff
Pima County Detention, AZ	Bureau Commander	Sheriff
San Diego Descanso, CA	County Sheriff	Elected
San Joaquin County, CA	Captain	Sheriff
Fresno County, CA	Sheriff	
Alameda County, CA	Commander	Sheriff
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA	Lieutenant	Sheriff
San Mateo Main Jail, CA	Lieutenant	Sheriff
San Mateo Medium Security, CA	Facility Commander	Sheriff
San Mateo Men's Center, CA	Facility Commander	Sheriff
San Mateo Women's Center, CA	Lieutenant	Sheriff
San Mateo Work Furlough, CA	Lieutenant	Sheriff
Riverside County, CA	Chief Deputy	Sheriff
Monterey County Detention, CA	Chief Deputy Corrections	Sheriff
MCC San Diego, CA	Warden	Regional Director
San Mateo North County, CA	Lieutenant	Sheriff
Denver County Jail, CO	Director of Corrections	Manager of Safety
Jefferson County, CO	Major	Sheriff
New Haven Community, CT	Warden	Commissioner
D.C. Detention Facility, DC	Administrator	Associate Director
Polk County, FL	Detention Bureau Director	Sheriff
Pinellas County Jail, FL	Director	Sheriff
Duval County, FL	Deputy Director	Sheriff
Montgomery CC, FL	Chief	Sheriff
MCC Miami, FL	Warden	Regional Director
Orange County, FL	Director of Corrections	County Board
Brevard County, FL	Inspector-Jail Administrator	Sheriff
Hillsborough County, FL	Detention Dept Commander	Sheriff
Fulton County, GA	Jail Superintendent	Sheriff
Chatham County, GA	Jail Administrator	Sheriff
Oahu Community Center, HI	Oahu Center Administrator	Dept of Corrections
MCC Chicago, IL	Warden	Regional Director
Vanderburgh County, IN	Jail Commander	Sheriff
Marion County, IN	Deputy Chief	Sheriff
Lexington-Fayette Urban, KY	Jailer/Director	Urban County
Jefferson Parish Center, LA	Deputy Chief	Sheriff
Cadco Detention Center, LA	Ass't Chief Deputy	Sheriff
Montgomery County, MD	Director of Corrections	County Executive
Baltimore County, MD	Administrator	Sheriff
Prince George's County, MD	Director	County Executive
Suffolk County, MA	Special Sheriff	Sheriff
House of Correction & Jail, MA	Deputy Superintendent	Sheriff
Hampden County, MA	Sheriff	County Commission
Wayne County, MI	Director of Jails	Sheriff
Kalamazoo County, MI	Captain	Sheriff
Jackson County, MO	Director	County Executive

Jail Administration	Supervisor	Reports to
St. Louis Medium Security, MO	Superintendent	Commissioner
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO	Superintendent	Department Head
Douglas County, NB	Director	Cty Commissioners
Clark County, NV	Director	Sheriff
Washoe County, NV	Chief Deputy	Sheriff
Passaic County, NJ	Undersheriff	Sheriff
Bernalillo County, NM	Director	Chief Administrator
Albany County, NY	Superintendent	Sheriff
Erie County, NY	Superintendent	County Executive
Brooklyn House of Detention, NY	Commissioner	Commissioner
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY	Commissioner	Mayor
Anna M. Kross Center, NY	Warden	Commissioner
James A. Thomas Center, NY	Warden	Chief
Rose M. Singer Center, NY	Warden	Commissioner
NYC CIFM	Warden	Division Chief
Nassau County, NY	Sheriff	County Executive
Queens House of Detention, NY	Warden	Commissioner
MCC New York, NY	Warden	Regional Director
Hamilton County, OH	Director	Sheriff
Human Rehabilitation Ctr, OH	Superintendent	City Commission
Oklahoma County, OK	Jail Administrator	Sheriff
Lane County, OR	Sheriff	People of Lane Cty
Bucks County, PA	Director/Warden	Prison Board
Dauphin County, PA	Warden	Prison Board
Lancaster County, PA	Warden	Board
Berks County, PA	Warden	Prison Board
Allegheny County, PA	Warden	Prison Board
Chester County, PA	Warden	Board of Inspectors
Knox County, TN	Chief Jailer	Sheriff
Shelby County CC, TN	Administrator	Deputy Director
Shelby County Jail, TN	Chief Jail Administrator	Sheriff
Dallas County Jail, TX	Assistant Chief Deputy	Sheriff
Bexar County, TX		Sheriff
Salt Lake County, UT	Captain	Sheriff
Fairfax County, VA	Sheriff	Board of Supervisors
Richmond City, VA	Chief Deputy	Sheriff
King County, WA	Director	County Executive
Spokane County, WA	Jail Commander	Sheriff

How many employees did jails have on January 1, 1990, and how many were female and minorities?

Eighty-four jails reported employing 29,271 people as of January 1, 1990. Gender figures from 79 jails indicated that 28.1 percent of the workforce was female and 73 jails reflected 38.1 percent were minority employees.

	Total	Female	Non-White
Jefferson County Jail, AL	171	64	83
Pima County Detention, AZ	418	134	117
San Diego Descanso, CA	66	14	4
San Joaquin County, CA	285	90	37
Fresno County, CA	360	148	42
Alameda County, CA[1]	835	245	286
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA	37	5	12
San Mateo Main Jail, CA	69	19	18

Employees, Females & Minorities	Total	Female	Non-White
San Mateo Medium Security, CA	14	0	3
San Mateo Men's Center, CA	22	0	8
San Mateo Women's Center, CA	19	11	6
San Mateo Work Furlough, CA	14	1	1
Riverside County, CA	691	134	173
Monterey County Detention, CA	165	53	83
MCC San Diego, CA	221	68	138
San Mateo North County, CA	21	5	4
Denver County Jail, CO	606	126	242
Jefferson County, CO	194	31	19
New Haven Community, CT	161	26	113
D.C. Detention Facility, DC[2]	634	203	11
Polk County, FL	308	74	61
Pinellas County Jail, FL	639	195	214
Duval County, FL	313	94	117
Montgomery CC, FL	219	73	115
MCC Miami, FL	247	53	140
Orange County, FL	1,136		
Brevard County, FL	207	71	26
Hillsborough County, FL	883	229	320
Fulton County, GA	442	177	371
Chatham County, GA	141	64	89
Oahu Community Center, HI[3]	507	119	
MCC Chicago, IL	214	47	146
Vanderburgh County, IN	61	16	9
Marion County, IN[4]	296	91	55
Lexington-Fayette Urban, KY	126	39	25
Jefferson Parish Center, LA	198	39	
Caddo Detention Center, LA	138	44	46
Montgomery County, MD	201	62	105
Baltimore County, MD	206	63	54
Prince George's County, MD[5]	465	143	315
Suffolk County, MA	402	68	90
House of Correction & Jail, MA	151	26	17
Hampden County, MA	365	86	97
Wayne County, MI	776	242	440
Kalamazoo County, MI	70	22	8
Jackson County, MO	258		
St. Louis Medium Security, MO	160	53	145
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO	138	35	124
Douglas County, NB	218	72	67
Clark County, NV	395	161	57
Washoe County, NV	281	112	19
Passaic County, NJ	344		
Bernalillo County, NM	306	84	219
Albany County, NY	231	36	11
Erie County, NY	200	41	13
Brooklyn House of Detention, NY	447	93	
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY	857	229	
Anna M. Kross Center, NY	1,200	275	

Employees, Females & Minorities	Total	Female	Non-White
James A. Thomas Center, NY	712	105	409
Rose M. Singer Center, NY	988	589	
NYC CIFM[6]	914	225	700
Nassau County, NY	980	137	148
Queens House of Detention, NY	277		
MCC New York, NY	231	55	158
Hamilton County, OH	511	102	112
Human Rehabilitation Ctr, OH	93	38	57
Oklahoma County, OK	61	14	9
Lane County, OR	137	55	7
Bucks County, PA	205	44	43
Dauphin County, PA	198	47	44
Lancaster County, PA	169	31	11
Berks County, PA	155	22	33
Allegheny County, PA	292	39	48
Chester County, PA	185	29	64
Knox County, TN	160	37	7
Shelby County CC, TN	665	186	526
Shelby County Jail, TN	597	317	511
Dallas County Jail, TX	916	338	432
Bexar County, TX	773	213	74
Salt Lake County, UT	140	33	9
Fairfax County, VA	241	49	31
Richmond City, VA	331	62	248
King County, WA	421	132	124
Spokane County, WA	170		
Total	**29,271**	**7,603**	**8,720**

[1]Total excludes 69 vacancies & contracted services. [2]1/90. [3]Total authorized: 551.6. [4]3/27/90. [5]3/31/90. [6]Non-white estimate.

On January 1, 1990, how many employees were supervisors, officers, administrative support, and other staff?

There were 3,393 supervisors and 21,036 officers. 2,944 employees provided administrative support and 3,632 occupied other positions.

	Supervisors	Officers	Admin	Other
Jefferson County Jail, AL	15	125	16	17
Pima County Detention, AZ	40	300	8	70
San Diego Descanso, CA	8	48	4	6
San Joaquin County, CA	28	162	10	40
Fresno County, CA	27	199	132	
Alameda County, CA[1]	61	429		201
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA	4	26	2	5
San Mateo Main Jail, CA	9	50	10	
San Mateo Medium Security, CA	2	12		
San Mateo Men's Center, CA	3	14	1	4
San Mateo Women's Center, CA	4	12	2	1
San Mateo Work Furlough, CA	3	9	2	
Riverside County, CA	70	503	46	72

Categories of Employees	Supervisors	Officers	Admin.	Other
Monterey County Detention, CA	14	138	1	12
MCC San Diego, CA	34	108		82
San Mateo North County, CA	4	16		
Denver County Jail, CO	58	383	165	
Jefferson County, CO	19	141	31	2
New Haven Community, CT	16	111	9	25
D.C. Detention Facility, DC[2]	33	548	57	
Polk County, FL	47	262	58	43
Pinellas County Jail, FL	67	495	8	69
Duval County, FL	62	293	5	15
Montgomery CC, FL	36	148	10	25
MCC Miami, FL	37	121		95
Orange County, FL	185	671	280	
Brevard County, FL	28	153	21	5
Hillsborough County, FL	119	553	211	58
Fulton County, GA	133	265	28	70
Chatham County, GA	40	118	23	78
Oahu Community Center, HI	88	366	24	19
MCC Chicago, IL	35	98	73	7
Vanderburgh County, IN	14	41		6
Marion County, IN	34	259	3	
Lexington-Fayette Urban, KY	42	61	18	23
Jefferson Parish Center, LA	31	106	92	
Caddo Detention Center, LA	26	92	25	3
Montgomery County, MD	26	138	8	33
Baltimore County, MD	35	142	29	
Prince George's County, MD[3]	73	303	98	53
Suffolk County, MA	38	303	77	22
House of Correction & Jail, MA	3	105	14	29
Hampden County, MA	11	319	35	
Wayne County, MI	52	545	22	157
Kalamazoo County, MI	8	60	2	5
Jackson County, MO		198		
St. Louis Medium Security, MO	28	106	26	
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO	35	128	10	
Douglas County, NB	23	157	14	40
Clark County, NV	46	284	65	
Washoe County, NV	37	159	7	78
Passaic County, NJ	58	216	1	69
Bernalillo County, NM	62	199	84	30
Albany County, NY	35	147	12	37
Erie County, NY	26	142	12	20
Brooklyn House of Detention, NY	45	309	92	
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY	71	713	81	
Anna M. Kross Center, NY	90	1,026	4	100
James A. Thomas Center, NY	68	481	72	127
Rose M. Singer Center, NY	108	879	24	964
NYC CIFM	79	839	101	
Nassau County, NY	62	790	30	98
Queens House of Detention, NY	31	179		67

Categories of Employees	Supervisors	Officers	Admin	Other
MCC New York, NY	48	111		72
Hamilton County, OH	53	375	83	
Human Rehabilitation Ctr, OH	19	63	12	
Oklahoma County, OK	10	42	6	3
Lane County, OR	14	69	3	51
Bucks County, PA	22	145	16	22
Dauphin County, PA	12	136	10	37
Lancaster County, PA	27	111	9	22
Berks County, PA	18	103	13	21
Allegheny County, PA	30	262	4	35
Chester County, PA	25	137	2	17
Knox County, TN	21	102	2	35
Shelby County CC, TN	78	374	13	200
Shelby County Jail, TN	83	514	31	9
Dallas County Jail, TX[4]	56	670	190	
Bexar County, TX[5]	62	625	161	
Salt Lake County, UT	32	90	4	14
Fairfax County, VA	90	132	19	
Richmond City, VA	28	268	4	31
King County, WA	26	277	45	73
Spokane County, WA	13	127	22	8
Total	**3,393**	**21,036**	**2,944**	**3,632**

[1]Excludes 112 Sheriff's Techs. [2]4/21/90. [3]Includes vacancies. [4]Officers and Admin: estimate. [5]Excludes medical and kitchen.

What percentages of jail employees were officers? What was the entry salary and maximum salary for officers on January 1, 1990?

For the responding jails, an average of 70 percent of jail employees were officers. The entry level salary for an officer averaged $19,895, ranging from $12,456 to $30,889 per year. The maximum annual salary for an officer averaged $28,485, ranging from $15,180 to $45,237.

	% Officers	Entry	Highest
Jefferson County Jail, AL	73.1	20,197	28,434
Pima County Detention, AZ	71.8	18,824	24,814
San Diego Descanso, CA	72.7	20,222	36,178
San Joaquin County, CA	56.8	27,036	32,868
Fresno County, CA	55.3	20,328	27,792
Alameda County, CA	51.4	29,568	41,880
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA	70.3	12,456	15,564
San Mateo Main Jail, CA	72.5	12,456	15,564
San Mateo Medium Security, CA	85.7	12,456	15,564
San Mateo Men's Center, CA	63.6	12,456	15,564
San Mateo Women's Center, CA	63.2	12,456	15,564
San Mateo Work Furlough, CA	64.3	12,456	15,564
Riverside County, CA	72.8	18,900	31,608
Monterey County Detention, CA	83.9	26,592	34,800
MCC San Diego, CA	48.9	22,416	31,319

Jail Officers & Salaries	% Officers	Entry	Highest
San Mateo North County, CA	76.2	12,456	17,424
Denver County Jail, CO	63.2	21,768	31,836
Jefferson County, CO	72.7	22,056	34,392
New Haven Community, CT	68.9	22,051	29,745
D.C. Detention Facility, DC	86.4	21,635	34,634
Polk County, FL	85.1	20,476	31,766
Pinellas County Jail, FL	77.5	20,417	31,420
Duval County, FL	93.6	15,906	24,676
Montgomery CC, FL	67.6	16,992	26,499
MCC Miami, FL	49.0	22,416	31,319
Orange County, FL[1]	59.1	19,490	29,494
Brevard County, FL	73.9	19,406	27,165
Hillsborough County, FL	62.6	22,277	32,301
Fulton County, GA	60.0	19,356	28,728
Chatham County, GA	83.7	17,472	24,461
Oahu Community Center, HI	72.2	19,092	29,316
MCC Chicago, IL	45.8	22,416	31,319
Vanderburgh County, IN	67.2	24,000	28,220
Marion County, IN[2]	87.5	19,594	25,389
Lexington-Fayette Urban, KY	48.4	14,437	19,893
Jefferson Parish Center, LA	53.5	12,900	15,180
Caddo Detention Center, LA	66.7	13,200	
Montgomery County, MD	68.7	23,394	41,910
Baltimore County, MD	68.9	21,950	27,744
Prince George's County, MD[3]	65.2	21,732	35,010
Suffolk County, MA	75.4	22,265	34,901
House of Correction & Jail, MA	69.5	22,255	26,901
Hampden County, MA	87.4	21,000	25,000
Wayne County, MI	70.2	18,000	33,400
Kalamazoo County, MI	85.7	23,282	33,468
Jackson County, MO	76.7	17,202	25,542
St. Louis Medium Security, MO	66.3	16,328	22,022
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO	92.8	16,328	22,022
Douglas County, NB	72.0	15,891	33,925
Clark County, NV	71.9	25,392	35,412
Washoe County, NV	56.6	24,419	33,509
Passaic County, NJ	62.8	23,000	37,000
Bernalillo County, NM	65.0	13,520	20,862
Albany County, NY	63.6	20,446	24,221
Erie County, NY	71.0	23,379	30,940
Brooklyn House of Detention, NY	69.1	25,977	35,000
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY	83.2	25,977	38,914
Anna M. Kross Center, NY	85.5	27,000	
James A. Thomas Center, NY	67.6	25,977	38,814
Rose M. Singer Center, NY	89.0	25,900	38,000
NYC CIFM	91.8	25,977	38,914
Nassau County, NY	80.6	30,889	45,237
Queens House of Detention, NY	64.6	25,977	38,914
MCC New York, NY	48.1	22,416	31,319
Hamilton County, OH	73.4	16,000	24,000

Jail Officers & Salaries	% Officers	Entry	Highest
Human Rehabilitation Ctr, OH	67.7	20,426	25,854
Oklahoma County, OK	68.9	14,400	19,620
Lane County, OR	50.4	22,752	30,468
Bucks County, PA	70.7	18,355	29,405
Dauphin County, PA	68.7	18,500	25,950
Lancaster County, PA	65.7	15,080	20,384
Berks County, PA	66.5	18,820	23,107
Allegheny County, PA	89.7	15,558	29,757
Chester County, PA	74.1	18,036	24,401
Knox County, TN	63.8	15,819	
Shelby County CC, TN	56.2	16,327	21,258
Shelby County Jail, TN	86.1	14,376	15,816
Dallas County Jail, TX[4]	73.1	18,036	26,028
Bexar County, TX	80.9	17,808	18,816
Salt Lake County, UT	64.3	19,200	27,000
Fairfax County, VA	54.8	24,269	39,532
Richmond City, VA	81.0	18,141	27,102
King County, WA	65.8	21,397	34,132
Spokane County, WA	74.7	20,403	27,530
Average	**70.0**	**19,895**	**28,485**

[1]Entry 21,445 for certified. [2]%Officers 3/27/90. [3]%Officers 3/31/90. [4]Entry estimate.

How much are administrators and supervisors of jails paid?

Administrators' salaries range from $25,856 to $94,000 annually. Deputy Administrators earn between $24,336 and $80,467 per year. Captains' salaries are from $21,295 to $66,912 per year while Lieutenant positions pay from a low of $19,774 to a high of $60,132 annually.

	Admin.	Dep. Admin.	Captain	Lieut.
Jefferson County Jail, AL			46,301	38,064
Pima County Detention, AZ[1]	45,552		56,763	32,729
San Diego Descanso, CA	93,000		58,900	49,703
San Joaquin County, CA			47,364	40,932
Fresno County, CA[1]	77,168	65,411	50,448	37,968
Alameda County, CA[2]	88,476	68,220	60,906	52,596
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA[2]	81,042	59,761	53,495	47,645
San Mateo Main Jail, CA[2]	81,042	59,761	53,495	47,645
San Mateo Medium Security, CA[2]	81,042	59,761	53,495	47,645
San Mateo Men's Center, CA[2]	81,042	59,761	53,495	47,645
San Mateo Women's Center, CA[2]	81,042	59,761	53,495	47,645
San Mateo Work Furlough, CA[2]	81,042	59,761	53,495	47,645
Riverside County, CA	76,500		66,912	60,132
Monterey County Detention, CA	73,728	57,504		37,524
MCC San Diego, CA[1]	69,208	57,844	45,608	31,780
San Mateo North County, CA	81,042	59,761	24,690	21,990
Denver County Jail, CO	58,836	38,184	33,384	27,324
Jefferson County, CO	53,400		51,000	45,600
New Haven Community, CT	59,631	52,513	45,071	38,940

Supervisory Salaries	Admin.	Dep. Admin.	Captain	Lieut.
D.C. Detention Facility, DC[1]	59,773	50,592	35,496	32,311
Polk County, FL[1]	57,021	49,260	42,550	35,005
Pinellas County Jail, FL[3]	66,754		42,578	36,618
Duval County, FL[2]	61,308	57,828	33,467	29,102
Montgomery CC, FL[4]	69,208	57,844	45,608	31,780
MCC Miami, FL[1]	78,952	67,004	52,399	36,389
Orange County, FL				25,994
Brevard County, FL[4]	69,386	65,381	42,064	38,253
Hillsborough County, FL[5]	48,768	43,356	32,214	28,146
Fulton County, GA[1]	45,764	42,500	36,390	31,780
Chatham County, GA	52,926	33,506	30,318	27,906
Oahu Community Center, HI[1]	60,480	53,698	42,601	32,879
MCC Chicago, IL	49,612	38,481	36,396	33,444
Vanderburgh County, IN	42,300	28,200	24,300	21,000
Marion County, IN	28,500		26,000	20,000
Lexington-Fayette Urban, KY	63,315	48,996	40,581	36,947
Jefferson Parish Center, LA	49,545	39,252	34,458	31,371
Caddo Detention Center, LA[1]	49,968	44,359	36,495	33,102
Montgomery County, MD[1]	55,744	47,632	41,210	37,596
Baltimore County, MD[1]		36,600	29,150	22,450
Prince George's County, MD[1]	54,000	46,000	30,500	28,000
Suffolk County, MA	67,000	51,940	53,570	45,720
House of Correction & Jail, MA	49,088	31,655	25,688	22,204
Hampden County, MA	49,608	26,156	25,948	21,632
Wayne County, MI			31,500	
Kalamazoo County, MI		43,890	37,658	33,925
Jackson County, MO[3]	57,498	47,478		41,274
St. Louis Medium Security, MO[1]	57,700		48,745	41,819
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO	70,000	59,000	53,000	45,000
Douglas County, NB	52,000		29,682	24,398
Clark County, NV[1]	40,416	37,719	30,964	28,754
Washoe County, NV[5]	55,867	42,807	36,011	33,407
Passaic County, NJ[5]	93,600	80,000	48,000	42,000
Bernalillo County, NM	93,652	80,467	48,089	41,895
Albany County, NY	78,046	66,598	50,870	46,859
Erie County, NY[1]	69,208	57,844	45,608	31,780
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY	47,441	44,016	31,932	29,029
Anna M. Kross Center, NY[6]	44,171	36,779		30,701
James A. Thomas Center, NY	37,020	31,920		
Rose M. Singer Center, NY	49,212		47,478	41,922
NYC CIFM	53,796	41,171	37,537	32,873
Nassau County, NY[2]	47,192	38,563	30,222	29,660
Queens House of Detention, NY[2]	42,000	36,500	31,500	27,000
MCC New York, NY[1]	44,700	35,300		30,600
Hamilton County, OH	54,000	43,000	29,300	28,700
Human Rehabilitation Ctr, OH[1]	58,000	44,000	33,000	
Oklahoma County, OK	25,856	24,336	21,295	19,774
Lane County, OR[5]	47,000	40,900	35,000	30,239
Bucks County, PA	49,200	41,350	39,650	27,950
Dauphin County, PA	47,442	42,372	37,830	33,780

Jail Supervisory Salaries	Admin.	Dep. Admin.	Captain	Lieut.
Lancaster County, PA[1]	57,744	34,980	30,720	26,016
Berks County, PA			42,684	38,712
Allegheny County, PA	68,613	54,059	44,703	40,813
Chester County, PA[7]	35,331		29,551	27,033
Knox County, TN[4]	65,500	57,500	43,200	
Shelby County CC, TN	58,300	41,153	35,900	
Shelby County Jail, TN	50,167	43,728	36,988	33,625
Dallas County Jail, TX[1]	88,940	80,467	48,089	42,590
Bexar County, TX	43,646	50,155	41,009	34,969
Salt Lake County, UT[5]			45,000	41,000
Fairfax County, VA	94,000	80,000	41,000	46,000
Richmond City, VA[1]	38,077	35,000	23,549	21,366
King County, WA[1]	80,000	75,000	60,000	50,000
Spokane County, WA	94,000	72,500	50,000	40,000
Average	**61,082**	**50,131**	**40,981**	**35,336**

[1]Mid-point. [2]Deputy, Captain, Lieutenant mid-point. [3]Captain mid-point. [4]Administrator entry. [5]Captain, Lieutenant mid-point. [6]Deputy mid-point. [7]Deputy, Captain mid-point.

What were jail budgets for their current fiscal years, and what was the average cost per day for maintaining a prisoner?

	Budget	Cost/Day
Jefferson County Jail, AL	7,212,160	39.00
Pima County Detention, AZ	14,063,264	40.00
San Diego Descanso, CA	3,248,982	38.00
San Joaquin County, CA	16,659,816	45.81
Fresno County, CA	17,783,125	24.01
Alameda County, CA	58,373,230	54.00
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA	1,097,289	14.05
San Mateo Main Jail, CA	5,210,359	31.03
San Mateo Medium Security, CA	802,275	22.90
San Mateo Men's Center, CA	1,084,690	24.76
San Mateo Women's Center, CA	1,547,411	33.12
San Mateo Work Furlough, CA	1,211,674	69.00
Riverside County, CA	35,558,084	43.61
Monterey County Detention, CA	10,951,481	41.77
MCC San Diego, CA		33.49
San Mateo North County, CA	1,500,000	92.00
Denver County Jail, CO[1]	24,305,500	100.00
Jefferson County, CO	6,420,463	70.74
New Haven Community, CT	8,226,956	46.28
D.C. Detention Facility, DC[2]	27,486,000	53.27
Polk County, FL	12,246,484	28.65
Pinellas County Jail, FL	28,000,000	36.42
Duval County, FL	23,240,120	47.50
Montgomery CC, FL	10,778,784	42.00
MCC Miami, FL	13,179	33.62
Orange County, FL	55,800,000	37.35
Brevard County, FL	8,792,122	35.17

Jail Budgets & Per Diem	Budget	Cost/Day
Hillsborough County, FL	41,600,000	54.00
Fulton County, GA	16,855,950	50.00
Chatham County, GA	5,325,499	43.00
Oahu Community Center, HI	20,235,100	64.17
MCC Chicago, IL[1]	10,700,000	37.50
Vanderburgh County, IN	3,000,000	40.00
Marion County, IN	13,334,901	35.00
Lexington-Fayette Urban, KY	4,064,410	
Jefferson Parish Center, LA		29.00
Caddo Detention Center, LA	4,000,000	29.75
Montgomery County, MD	10,000,000	39.98
Baltimore County, MD	7,572,412	40.39
Prince George's County, MD	19,300,000	44.17
Suffolk County, MA	11,800,000	60.00
House of Correction & Jail, MA	8,000,000	36.00
Hampden County, MA	10,500,000	41.00
Wayne County, MI	40,000,000	67.00
Kalamazoo County, MI	2,500,000	35.00
Jackson County, MO	7,000,000	41.65
St. Louis Medium Security, MO[3]	4,272,489	25.00
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO	3,510,693	42.18
Douglas County, NB	6,848,550	
Clark County, NV	23,810,407	48.57
Washoe County, NV	11,000,000	56.00
Passaic County, NJ	15,000,000	22.00
Bernalillo County, NM	14,566,440	48.47
Albany County, NY[4]	7,323,061	42.80
Erie County, NY	7,397,640	52.00
Brooklyn House of Detention, NY	20,000,000	150.00
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY		158.00
Anna M. Kross Center, NY		150.00
James A. Thomas Center, NY		140.00
NYC CIFM	45,000,000	154.00
Nassau County, NY	75,063,529	103.00
Queens House of Detention, NY		160.00
MCC New York, NY		38.64
Hamilton County, OH[1]		52.00
Human Rehabilitation Ctr, OH	5,000,000	52.00
Oklahoma County, OK[1]		35.00
Lane County, OR	6,245,000	75.50
Bucks County, PA[5]	7,500,000	42.00
Dauphin County, PA	8,039,205	40.00
Lancaster County, PA	6,339,397	31.13
Berks County, PA	7,059,433	35.00
Allegheny County, PA	18,443,182	36.00
Chester County, PA	9,114,064	41.00
Knox County, TN	3,455,280	33.50
Shelby County CC, TN	24,200,000	28.00
Shelby County Jail, TN	21,076,560	24.00
Dallas County Jail, TX[6]	31,000,000	55.00

Jail Budgets & Per Diem	Budget	Cost/Day
Bexar County, TX	22,900,000	50.00
Salt Lake County, UT	8,689,496	36.50
Fairfax County, VA	11,496,314	57.00
Richmond City, VA	12,722,735	30.00
King County, WA	28,942,310	32.07
Spokane County, WA	7,100,000	45.00
Average	**14,736,723**	**52.00**

[1]Cost/day estimate. [2]Cost/day 1987. [3]Cost/day excludes utilities, major maintenance. [4]Cost/day1988. [5]Budget excludes medical expenses, approx. $1.5 million added. [6]Estimate FY'90.

Physical Plant

What type of facilities house jailed prisoners? How old are these facilities, and what are their rated capacities?

	Buildings	Opened	Rated Cap.
Jefferson County Jail, AL	One	1985	631
Pima County Detention, AZ	Complex	1984	948
San Diego Descanso, CA	Complex	1981	225
San Joaquin County, CA	Complex	1955	962
Fresno County, CA	Complex	1947	1,408
Alameda County, CA[1]	Complex	1975	3,232
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA	One	1988	160
San Mateo Main Jail, CA	One	1958	297
San Mateo Medium Security, CA	One	1970	96
San Mateo Men's Center, CA	Complex	1963	120
San Mateo Women's Center, CA	One	1980	83
San Mateo Work Furlough, CA	One	1968	146
Riverside County, CA	Five	1933	1,441
Monterey County Detention, CA	Complex	1977	596
MCC San Diego, CA	One	1974	546
San Mateo North County, CA	One	1980	45
Denver County Jail, CO	Complex	1956	1,000
Jefferson County, CO	One	1986	384
New Haven Community, CT	One	1976	487
D.C. Detention Facility, DC	One	1976	1,378
Polk County, FL	Complex	1961	1,090
Pinellas County Jail, FL	Complex	1979	1,997
Duval County, FL	Two	1956	775
Montgomery CC, FL	Complex	1957	1,033
MCC Miami, FL	Complex	1976	424
Orange County, FL	Complex	1977	2,111
Brevard County, FL	Two	1987	732
Hillsborough County, FL[2]	Five	1926	1,601
Fulton County, GA	One	1989	2,278
Chatham County, GA	One	1978	389
Oahu Community Center, HI	Complex	1918	709
MCC Chicago, IL	One	1975	363
Vanderburgh County, IN	One	1969	276
Marion County, IN	Complex	1965	1,107

Jail Physical Plants	Buildings	Opened	Rated Cap.
Lexington-Fayette Urban, KY	Two	1976	
Jefferson Parish Center, LA	Two	1978	676
Caddo Detention Center, LA	Complex	1970	464
Montgomery County, MD	One	1961	450
Baltimore County, MD[3]	Complex	1982	460
Prince George's County, MD	One	1987	1,140
Suffolk County, MA	One	1848	346
House of Correction & Jail, MA	One	1828	150
Hampden County, MA	Complex	1888	312
Wayne County, MI	Two	1927	1,552
Kalamazoo County, MI	One	1973	303
Jackson County, MO	One	1984	520
St. Louis Medium Security, MO	One	1966	481
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO	One	1910	228
Douglas County, NB	Complex	1979	693
Clark County, NV	One	1984	1,343
Washoe County, NV	Complex	1988	499
Passaic County, NJ	One	1955	457
Bernalillo County, NM	Complex	1983	766
Albany County, NY	Complex	1934	622
Erie County, NY	Complex	1985	432
Brooklyn House of Detention, NY	Complex	1957	815
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY	Complex	1973	2,234
Anna M. Kross Center, NY	Three	1950	2,865
James A. Thomas Center, NY	One	1933	1,200
Rose M. Singer Center, NY	Complex	1988	1,440
NYC CIFM	One	1964	2,112
Nassau County, NY	Complex	1957	2,273
Queens House of Detention, NY	Complex	1962	510
MCC New York, NY	One	1975	473
Hamilton County, OH	Complex	1985	1,484
Human Rehabilitation Ctr, OH	One	1921	242
Oklahoma County, OK	One	1937	251
Lane County, OR	Complex	1979	311
Bucks County, PA[4]	One	1985	427
Dauphin County, PA	One	1958	368
Lancaster County, PA	Complex	1851	357
Berks County, PA	Complex	1932	454
Allegheny County, PA	Complex	1886	1,084
Chester County, PA	Two	1959	290
Knox County, TN	Three	1979	435
Shelby County CC, TN	Complex	1929	2,721
Shelby County Jail, TN	One	1981	1,611
Dallas County Jail, TX[5]	Complex	1914	3,758
Bexar County, TX	One	1988	1,810
Salt Lake County, UT	One	1966	540
Fairfax County, VA	One	1978	529
Richmond City, VA	One	1964	629
King County, WA	Complex	1986	1,623
Spokane County, WA	Two	1986	460

How many beds were under construction on January 1, 1990? What will they cost, and when will they open?

A total of 12,038 beds were under construction in 24 jails at a cost of $512,461,000. The average year for expected occupancy was 1990.

	Beds	Cost	Open
San Joaquin County, CA	742	70,000,000	1992
Alameda County, CA	542	20,000,000	1990
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA	80	56,000	1990
Riverside County, CA	60	6,000,000	1990
New Haven Community, CT	204		1990
Duval County, FL	2,189	62,900,000	1990
Hillsborough County, FL	1,330	68,000,000	
Chatham County, GA	104	2,300,000	1990
Jefferson Parish Center, LA	11	58,000	1990
Montgomery County, MD	330	7,000,000	1990
Suffolk County, MA	453	54,000,000	1990
House of Correction & Jail, MA	365	34,000,000	1990
Wayne County, MI[1]	985	67,000,000	1990
Washoe County, NV	60	1,600,000	1990
Passaic County, NJ	500	6,000,000	1990
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY	200		1990
Nassau County, NY	240	25,000,000	1990
Human Rehabilitation Ctr, OH	204		1990
Oklahoma County, OK	1,200	43,000,000	1991
Lancaster County, PA	301	23,000,000	1991
Shelby County CC, TN[2]	1,000	13,297,000	1990
Shelby County Jail, TN	416	3,500,000	1990
Dallas County Jail, TX[3]	392	5,200,000	1990
Salt Lake County, UT	130	550,000	1990
Total	**12,038**	**$512,461,000**	

[1]145 beds in '90; 840 beds in '91. [2]Net gain 500 beds. [3]Estimate.

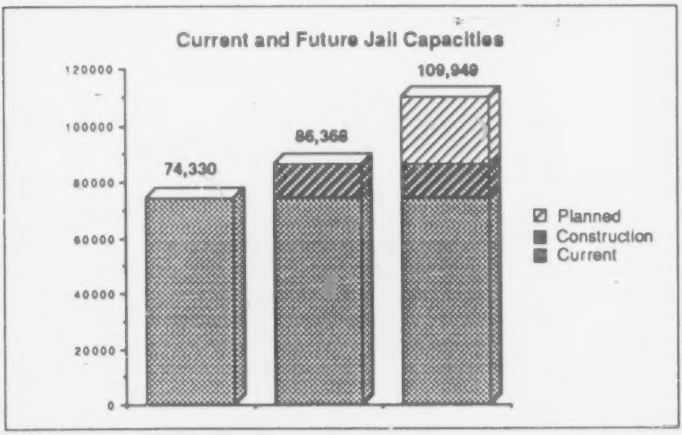
How many beds were in the planning stages on January 1, 1990? How much will they cost and when will they open?

Thirty-five jails were planning to construct 23,581 beds. The approximate cost of the additional beds to the 24 jails responding was expected to be $976,922,689.

	Beds	Cost	Open
Pima County Detention, AZ	100		
Fresno County, CA	288	14,000,000	1992
Riverside County, CA	648	32,000,000	1992
Monterey County Detention, CA	384	18,000,000	1993
Denver County Jail, CO	200	6,200,000	1991
Polk County, FL	96	300,000	
Pinellas County Jail, FL	1,000		1993
Orange County, FL	1,532	50,000,000	1991
Hillsborough County, FL[1,2]	1,304	53,200,000	
Chatham County, GA	600		1992
Oahu Community Center, HI	257		1991

Planned Construction	Beds	Cost	Open
Vanderburgh County, IN	200		
Caddo Detention Center, LA	50		
Montgomery County, MD	1,600		1996
Baltimore County, MD	228	24,000,000	
Prince George's County, MD	384	18,000,000	1992
Suffolk County, MA	197		
Hampden County, MA	1,085	65,000,000	1992
St. Louis Medium Security, MO	72	74,539	1990
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO[1]	1,534	180,000,000	1995
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY	200		1990
Nassau County, NY	832	117,000,000	1992
Hamilton County, OH	1,500	60,000,000	1993
Bucks County, PA	184		
Dauphin County, PA	208	948,150	1990
Berks County, PA[1]	196	13,000,000	
Allegheny County, PA	1,100	50,000,000	1992
Chester County, PA	100	2,100,000	1990
Knox County, TN	850		
Shelby County CC, TN	900	10,000,000	1991
Dallas County Jail, TX[1]	2,307	72,000,000	1991
Salt Lake County, UT	550	12,100,000	1991
Fairfax County, VA	750	73,000,000	1993
Richmond City, VA	400	6,000,000	
King County, WA	1,745	100,000,000	1993
Total	**23,581**	**$976,922,689**	

[1]Cost estimate. [2]Open 48 beds in '90; 200 beds in '92; 1056 beds in '95.



How many jails were detaining prisoners awaiting trial and how many were housing sentenced prisoners during 1989?

Pre-trial prisoners were being held in 69 of the 84 jails that responded to the survey. The total number of jails housing sentenced prisoners during 1989 was also 69. Twenty-one of the respondents included juveniles in their population counts.

Prisoners

On January 1, 1990, how many prisoners were in jails? How many were females or minorities?

	Total	Female	Non-White
Jefferson County Jail, AL	540	57	409
Pima County Detention, AZ	939	60	2
San Diego Descanso, CA	381		261
San Joaquin County, CA	1,099	132	
Fresno County, CA	2,019	284	363
Alameda County, CA	3,557	454	2,855
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA	402		96
San Mateo Main Jail, CA	210		
San Mateo Medium Security, CA	96		
San Mateo Men's Center, CA	132		
San Mateo Women's Center, CA	115	132	88
San Mateo Work Furlough, CA	120		46
Riverside County, CA	2,011	273	946
Monterey County Detention, CA	945	87	
MCC San Diego, CA	805	77	48
San Mateo North County, CA	45	8	
Denver County Jail, CO	1,085	197	
Jefferson County, CO	385	36	
New Haven Community, CT	487		327
D.C. Detention Facility, DC	1,684	415	
Polk County, FL	967	93	613
Pinellas County Jail, FL	1,650	176	833
Duval County, FL	672	44	
Montgomery CC, FL	792	164	626
MCC Miami, FL	2,891		102
Orange County, FL	640	274	
Brevard County, FL	1,813	74	
Hillsborough County, FL	2,217	195	1,070
Fulton County, GA	363	184	1,995
Chatham County, GA	758	47	257
Oahu Community Center, HI	635		584
MCC Chicago, IL	264	33	282
Vanderburgh County, IN	649	19	103
Marion County, IN[1]	461	76	
Lexington-Fayette Urban, KY	687	53	165
Jefferson Parish Center, LA	638	33	425
Caddo Detention Center, LA	1,194	22	383
Montgomery County, MD	346	55	
Baltimore County, MD	418	54	
Prince George's County, MD	498	93	955
Suffolk County, MA	1,561		
House of Correction & Jail, MA	454		177
Hampden County, MA	220	17	325
Wayne County, MI	647	107	1,405
Kalamazoo County, MI	691	30	165
Jackson County, MO	1,359	52	429

Jail Population Profile	Total	Female	Non-White
St. Louis Medium Security, MO	714	51	413
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO	1,576		180
Douglas County, NB	799	58	401
Clark County, NV	521	169	408
Washoe County, NV	413	58	
Passaic County, NJ	2,069	100	1,261
Bernalillo County, NM	2,234	70	599
Albany County, NY	2,110	36	
Erie County, NY[2]	858	36	
Brooklyn House of Detention, NY	1,190		700
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY	1,316		
Anna M. Kross Center, NY	220		
James A. Thomas Center, NY	607		1,040
Rose M. Singer Center, NY	290	1,311	857
NYC CIFM	560		2,165
Nassau County, NY	523	235	
Queens House of Detention, NY	512		
MCC New York, NY	536	119	273
Hamilton County, OH	1,017	95	
Human Rehabilitation Ctr, OH[3]	539	24	88
Oklahoma County, OK	395	80	
Lane County, OR	2,850	38	22
Bucks County, PA	2,423	51	162
Dauphin County, PA	5,643	56	
Lancaster County, PA	2,389	44	254
Berks County, PA	491	43	61
Allegheny County, PA[4]	750	118	
Chester County, PA	976	25	247
Knox County, TN	1,771	46	138
Shelby County CC, TN	541	175	2,565
Shelby County Jail, TN	1,069	150	2,175
Dallas County Jail, TX	970	730	3,351
Bexar County, TX	876	201	1,863
Salt Lake County, UT	290	40	164
Fairfax County, VA	1,311	102	375
Richmond City, VA[3]	496	107	834
King County, WA	800	170	817
Spokane County, WA	2,612	42	143
Total	**85,799**	**8,687**	**37,891**

[1]1/2/90. [2]2/3/90. [3]Non-white estimate. [4]Excludes 113 in alternate housing.

Were juveniles housed in any of the jail facilities? If so, how many were there, and how many were female and minority juveniles?

Twenty-three jails reported housing a total of 2,264 juveniles on January 1, 1990. The number of female juveniles was 69 (3 percent) and minorities accounted for 382 (16.8 percent) of the juveniles confined in jails.

On January 1, 1990, how many prisoners in jails were in pre-trial, convicted, and sentenced status?

	Pre-trial	Convicted	Sentenced
Jefferson County Jail, AL	479	21	40
Pima County Detention, AZ	4		
San Diego Descanso, CA	61	321	321
San Joaquin County, CA	677		422
Fresno County, CA	1252		767
Alameda County, CA	1755		1802
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA	90	120	120
San Mateo Main Jail, CA	205	197	197
San Mateo Medium Security, CA		96	96
San Mateo Men's Center, CA		120	120
San Mateo Women's Center, CA	41	91	91
San Mateo Work Furlough, CA			138
Riverside County, CA	1072		939
Monterey County Detention, CA	512		433
MCC San Diego, CA	544		160
San Mateo North County, CA	45		
Denver County Jail, CO	725	197	163
Jefferson County, CO	175	35	144
New Haven Community, CT[1]	387	137	
D.C. Detention Facility, DC[2]	714	114	665
Polk County, FL	584	143	240
Pinellas County Jail, FL	1492	48	110
Duval County, FL	496		126
Montgomery CC, FL	109		55
MCC Miami, FL	686		115
Orange County, FL[3]	2129		685
Brevard County, FL	480	56	74
Hillsborough County, FL	1490	323	323
Fulton County, GA[1]	717	1500	
Chatham County, GA	302	12	53
Oahu Community Center, HI	381		377
MCC Chicago, IL	322	280	280
Vanderburgh County, IN	141	123	
Lexington-Fayette Urban, KY	187		309
Caddo Detention Center, LA	191		270
Montgomery County, MD	336	351	
Baltimore County, MD	281	35	322
Prince George's County, MD	1015		179
Suffolk County, MA	346		
House of Correction & Jail, MA	122		296
Hampden County, MA	179		319
Wayne County, MI	1483	30	48
Kalamazoo County, MI[4]	162	128	118
St. Louis Medium Security, MO	414	41	36
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO	204	16	10
Douglas County, NB	270		421
Clark County, NV			1326

Prisoner Status	Pre-trial	Convicted	Sentenced
Passaic County, NJ	598	132	846
Bernalillo County, NM	513		260
Albany County, NY	342		179
Erie County, NY			413
Brooklyn House of Detention, NY	750	40	10
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY	1916	75	66
Anna M. Kross Center, NY	2605		7
James A. Thomas Center, NY	1190	100	35
Rose M. Singer Center, NY	995	76	244
NYC CIFM			2234
Nassau County, NY	1353		678
MCC New York, NY	666		109
Human Rehabilitation Ctr, OH		220	220
Lane County, OR[5]	197		93
Bucks County, PA	312		248
Lancaster County, PA	345		162
Berks County, PA	324	2	213
Chester County, PA	237	4	172
Knox County, TN	246		149
Shelby County CC, TN		2850	2850
Shelby County Jail, TN	1870	553	553
Dallas County Jail, TX	2431	2890	
Bexar County, TX	1229	1160	
Salt Lake County, UT	200	29	262
Fairfax County, VA[2]	42	359	391
Richmond City, VA[2]	479	479	
King County, WA	974		589
Spokane County, WA	242	114	
Total	**43,313**	**13,618**	**23,693**

[1]Convicted includes sentenced. [2]Estimate. [3]Pre-trial 1/03/90. [4]Sentenced estimate.
[5]Pre-trial includes convicted, unless sentenced.

During 1989, what were the average daily prisoner populations in jails? How many prisoners were female or minorities?

	Total	Female	Non-White
Jefferson County Jail, AL	490	30	365
Pima County Detention, AZ	863	59	
San Diego Descanso, CA	438		308
San Joaquin County, CA	1,103	136	
Fresno County, CA	2,029	235	365
Alameda County, CA	3,331	435	2,686
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA	160		73
San Mateo Main Jail, CA	453		
San Mateo Medium Security, CA	96		
San Mateo Men's Center, CA	120		
San Mateo Women's Center, CA	128	128	86
San Mateo Work Furlough, CA	138		55
Riverside County, CA	1,851		870
Monterey County Detention, CA	1,007	116	

ADP Gender & Minorities	Total	Female	Non-White
MCC San Diego, CA	805	88	73
San Mateo North County, CA	32	6	
Jefferson County, CO	337	31	
New Haven Community, CT	487		327
D.C. Detention Facility, DC	1,650	450	
Polk County, FL	1,290	122	667
Pinellas County Jail, FL	1,777	191	861
Duval County, FL	726	16	
Montgomery CC, FL	735	245	
MCC Miami, FL	773		110
Orange County, FL	2,766	277	
Brevard County, FL	728	84	
Hillsborough County, FL	1,988	243	1,031
Fulton County, GA	1,943	175	1,750
Chatham County, GA	385	49	269
Oahu Community Center, HI	751		
MCC Chicago, IL	550	20	190
Vanderburgh County, IN	245	17	92
Marion County, IN	1,037		
Lexington-Fayette Urban, KY	558	57	199
Jefferson Parish Center, LA	643	32	421
Caddo Detention Center, LA	455	23	380
Montgomery County, MD	755	66	
Baltimore County, MD	581	50	
Prince George's County, MD	1,288	129	1,030
Suffolk County, MA	346		
House of Correction & Jail, MA	379		163
Hampden County, MA	514	11	332
Wayne County, MI	1,717	117	1,372
Kalamazoo County, MI	314	34	176
Jackson County, MO	650	57	424
St. Louis Medium Security, MO	450	53	413
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO	228		83
Douglas County, NB	678	56	373
Clark County, NV	1,167	926	
Washoe County, NV	706	56	
Passaic County, NJ	1,576		
Bernalillo County, NM	818	81	611
Albany County, NY	587	52	
Erie County, NY	391	19	
Brooklyn House of Detention, NY	775		680
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY	2,050		
Anna M. Kross Center, NY	2,600		
James A. Thomas Center, NY	1,160		940
Rose M. Singer Center, NY	1,340	1,342	930
NYC CIFM	2,750		2,667
Nassau County, NY	2,038	226	
Queens House of Detention, NY	970		
MCC New York, NY	846	111	284
Hamilton County, OH	1,371	110	

ADP Gender & Minorities	Total	Female	Non-White
Human Rehabilitation Ctr, OH[1]	330	48	181
Oklahoma County, OK	552	100	
Lane County, OR	285	40	20
Bucks County, PA	517	52	150
Dauphin County, PA	962		
Lancaster County, PA	506	35	246
Berks County, PA	557		
Allegheny County, PA[2]	1,028	118	
Chester County, PA	451	55	160
Knox County, TN	479	47	161
Shelby County CC, TN	2,850	175	2,565
Shelby County Jail, TN	2,572	164	2,263
Dallas County Jail, TX	5,895	1,864	3,419
Bexar County, TX	2,176	182	1,697
Salt Lake County, UT	611	58	214
Fairfax County, VA	832	101	492
Richmond City, VA[3]	977	92	850
King County, WA	1,864	195	832
Spokane County, WA	479	39	127
Total	**85,838**	**10,155**	**35,033**
Average	**1,034**	**169**	**687**

[1]Non-white estimate. [2]Excludes 113 in alternate housing. [3]Female & non-white estimate.

How many admissions and releases were processed in 1989? How many prisoners were produced for court business during 1989?

	Admissions	Releases	Produced
Jefferson County Jail, AL	11,697	11,157	
Pima County Detention, AZ	17,401	17,386	
San Diego Descanso, CA	5,470	5,470	122
San Joaquin County, CA	25,622	24,523	
Fresno County, CA	45,587	45,347	54,750
Alameda County, CA	62,100	61,280	98,698
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA			8,531
San Mateo Main Jail, CA	19,200	22,465	37,000
San Mateo Women's Center, CA	3,285	3,153	3,285
San Mateo Work Furlough, CA	645	645	
Riverside County, CA	53,345	37,999	40,450
Monterey County Detention, CA	24,930	25,920	22,299
MCC San Diego, CA	11,136	10,604	
San Mateo North County, CA	9,500	9,500	9,500
Denver County Jail, CO	50,000		24,782
Jefferson County, CO	10,979	10,905	
New Haven Community, CT	6,500	6,500	5,000
D.C. Detention Facility, DC	34,592	6,984	39,000
Polk County, FL	17,208	16,765	
Pinellas County Jail, FL	55,254	54,242	
Duval County, FL	43,514	19,805	43,514
Montgomery CC, FL	21,634	20,225	
MCC Miami, FL	4,022	3,980	
Orange County, FL	48,612	48,182	27,764
Brevard County, FL	14,423	14,409	24,113

Jail Admissions & Releases	Admissions	Releases	Produced
Hillsborough County, FL	47,621	47,511	47,946
Fulton County, GA	40,024	46,319	39,000
Chatham County, GA	1,179	1,224	11,519
Oahu Community Center, HI	3,862	3,261	6,820
MCC Chicago, IL	5,195	5,054	5,520
Vanderburgh County, IN	7,636		
Lexington-Fayette Urban, KY	19,818	19,214	68,400
Jefferson Parish Center, LA	4,200	4,143	13,961
Caddo Detention Center, LA	1,564	1,555	
Montgomery County, MD	7,405	7,391	
Baltimore County, MD	4,701	4,614	
Prince George's County, MD	19,591	19,443	
Suffolk County, MA	8,680	8,334	8,680
House of Correction & Jail, MA	3,612	3,511	13,412
Hampden County, MA	10,816	10,318	8,611
Wayne County, MI[1]	22,798	23,161	24,020
Kalamazoo County, MI	6,053	5,889	4,333
Jackson County, MO	6,014	5,980	
St. Louis Medium Security, MO	3,705	1,277	2,830
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO	5,398	5,405	5,638
Douglas County, NB[2]	14,000		14,000
Clark County, NV	32,422	32,530	
Washoe County, NV	28,290	27,688	17,878
Bernalillo County, NM[1]	36,205	35,818	25,000
Albany County, NY	4,115	4,118	3,529
Erie County, NY[1]	2,600	2,586	1,195
Brooklyn House of Detention, NY	18,250	50	32,500
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY	4,506	5,720	63,677
Anna M. Kross Center, NY	30,000	1,460	72,000
James A. Thomas Center, NY	9,025	250	10,000
Rose M. Singer Center, NY	8,250	8,200	37,400
NYC CIFM	24,314	23,805	20,800
Nassau County, NY	11,704	11,478	
Queens House of Detention, NY	12,000	6,000	28,240
MCC New York, NY	9,735	9,665	
Hamilton County, OH	35,570		
Human Rehabilitation Ctr, OH	3,500	3,500	
Oklahoma County, OK	11,582	11,361	10,019
Lane County, OR	12,910	12,614	11,036
Bucks County, PA	5,729		
Dauphin County, PA	3,427	3,358	
Lancaster County, PA	2,554	2,461	2,113
Berks County, PA	3,068	3,023	
Allegheny County, PA[3]	16,708	16,500	
Chester County, PA	3,768	3,417	4,784
Knox County, TN	19,446	18,802	9,978
Shelby County CC, TN	6,960	5,887	2,340
Shelby County Jail, TN	64,277	67,155	156,302
Dallas County Jail, TX[1]	112,513	113,338	106,600
Bexar County, TX	62,000	61,500	14,560
Salt Lake County, UT	14,682	14,763	12,919
Fairfax County, VA	27,517	23,500	21,210
Richmond City, VA	8,531	8,208	47,284
King County, WA	55,316	55,063	70,150
Spokane County, WA	25,442	25,269	
Total	**1,567,444**	**1,320,168**	**1,495,012**

[1]Produced for court estimate. [2]Admissions & Produced for court estimate. [3]Releases estimate.

What were the average lengths of stay (number of days) for pre-trial and sentenced prisoners, and what was the overall average length of stay?

	Pre-trial	Sentenced	Average
Pima County Detention, AZ[1]	270	375	360
San Diego Descanso, CA	15	90	85
San Joaquin County, CA			16
Fresno County, CA			16
Alameda County, CA	5	39	18
San Mateo County-Maguire, CA[2]	5	90	95
San Mateo Women's Center, CA		113	
San Mateo Work Furlough, CA			180
Riverside County, CA	1	1	1
Monterey County Detention, CA	17	60	30
San Mateo North County, CA	2		
Jefferson County, CO	6	20	15
New Haven Community, CT	14	4	7
D.C. Detention Facility, DC	19	52	35
Polk County, FL	238	28	266
Pinellas County Jail, FL			15
Montgomery CC, FL			115
Orange County, FL			21
Hillsborough County, FL	31	207	119
Fulton County, GA	60	30	45
Chatham County, GA	90	21	35
Oahu Community Center, HI	34	137	67
MCC Chicago, IL	240	14	225
Vanderburgh County, IN	16	90	
Lexington-Fayette Urban, KY	5	45	20
Jefferson Parish Center, LA		71	
Caddo Detention Center, LA	120	730	480
Montgomery County, MD		240	36
Prince George's County, MD			30
House of Correction & Jail, MA	90	548	630
Hampden County, MA	93	126	110
Wayne County, MI	130	120	140
Kalamazoo County, MI	8	11	43
Jackson County, MO			40
St. Louis Medium Security, MO	77	186	131
St. Louis Municipal Jail, MO	320		
Douglas County, NB[3]			16
Washoe County, NV[3]			11
Passaic County, NJ	60	365	
Bernalilio County, NM[3]	63	75	8
Albany County, NY		133	50
Erie County, NY		55	55
Brooklyn House of Detention, NY	50	50	50
Adolescent Reception Ctr, NY		730	730
Anna M. Kross Center, NY	41		
James A. Thomas Center, NY	45	90	50

Lengths of stay	Pre-trial	Sentenced	Average
Rose M. Singer Center, NY	68	420	
NYC CIFM		200	
Nassau County, NY			64
Queens House of Detention, NY[4]	3	75	90
Lane County, OR	3	150	8
Bucks County, PA[5]	14	180	90
Dauphin County, PA	10	90	45
Lancaster County, PA	195	210	203
Allegheny County, PA			22
Shelby County CC, TN		65	
Bexar County, TX			9
Salt Lake County, UT	6	93	39
Fairfax County, VA	6	69	69
Richmond City, VA[3]	120	360	540
King County, WA			12
Average	**66**	**156**	**110**

[1]Pre-trial & Sentenced estimate. [2]Pre-trial & Average estimate. [3]Estimate. [4]Sentenced estimate. [5]Average estimate.

How many jails housed maximum, medium, and minimum custody prisoners. Are security levels separated physically?

Sixty-nine of the 84 responding jails housed maximum custody prisoners. Seventy jails had medium security levels and 61 had minimum security levels. Sixty percent indicated the capacity to house all three security levels. Security levels were separate from each other physically in 65 percent of the jails.

How many prisoners died in jails during 1989?

This year's survey reported a total of 183 prisoner deaths in jail. Natural causes took 95 lives while the AIDS virus was responsible for 29 deaths. Homicides in jails numbered 10 and 49 prisoners took their own lives.

To what extent do jails conduct mandatory testing for AIDS and provide separate housing for prisoners with AIDS?

Twenty percent of the responding jails conducted mandatory testing for AIDS in 1989. Slightly less than half of this number indicated that the testing was done on some kind of limited basis. Separate housing for prisoners with AIDS was provided in 61 percent of the reporting jails.

How many jailed prisoners on January 1, 1990, were ready to be transported to state facilities, but were still in jail facilities due to state prison crowding?

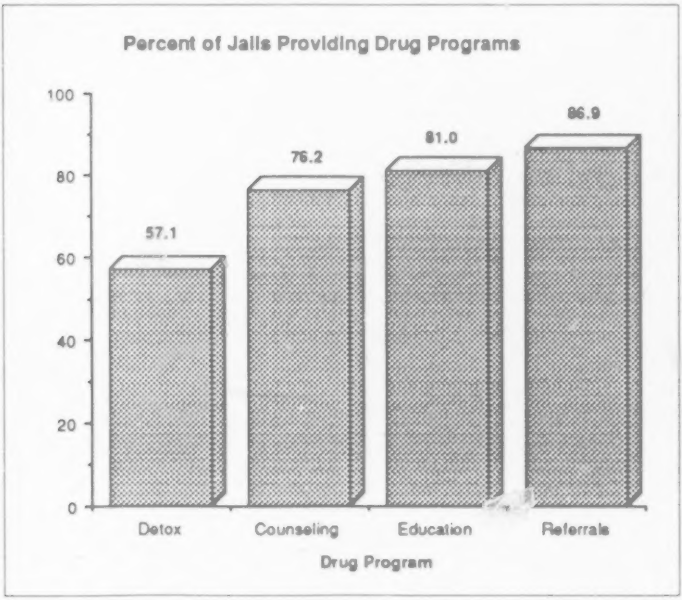
A total of 6,416 prisoners awaited transfer to state facilities from 35 jails. Juveniles accounted for 66 of the total and the average number waiting in each jail was 183 .

To what extent is urine testing used in drug control in jails? How many tests were administered in 1989?

Forty jails reported the use of urine testing to determine if a prisoner is using drugs. Thirty-two jails administered a total of 55,502 tests for this purpose during 1989.

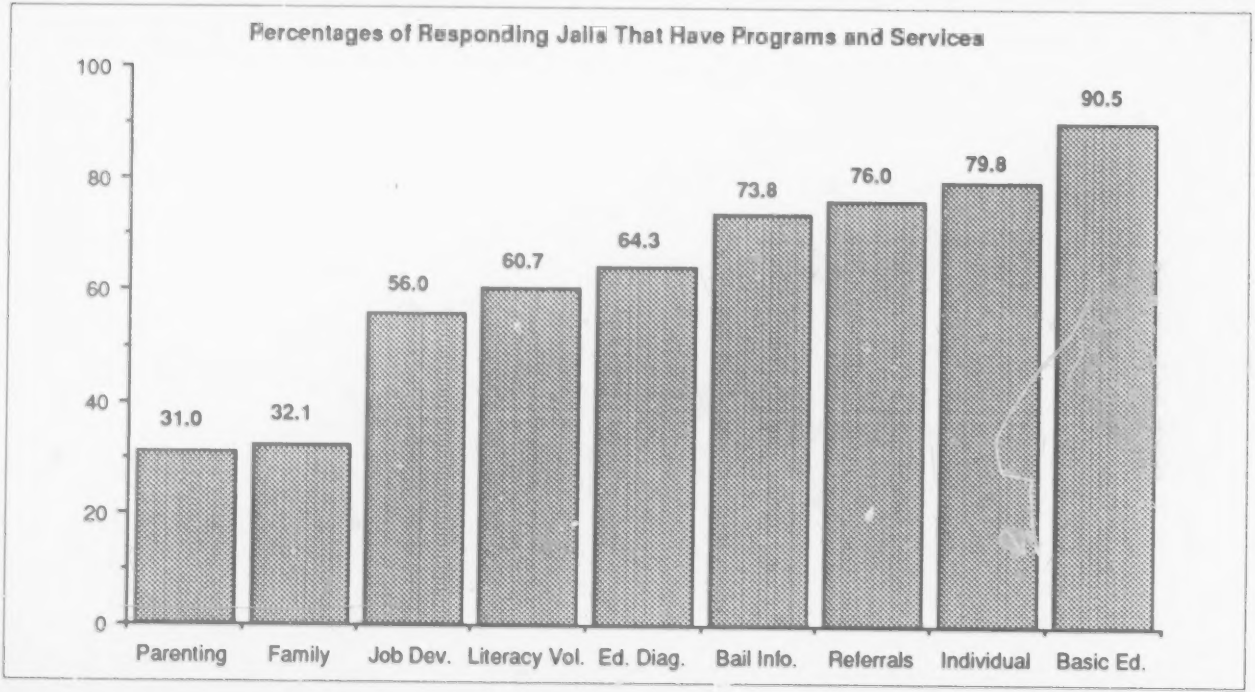
What percentage of jails offer what kinds of drug programs?

86.9 percent offer referral services, 81.0 drug education, 76.2 drug counseling, and 57.1 detoxification.



What kinds of programs and services are provided in jails?

90.5 percent offer basic education; 79.8 percent provide individual counseling; 76.0 percent refer inmates for services; 73.8 percent make bail informationreadily available; 64.3 percent conduct educational diagnostics; 60.7 percent make use of literacy volunteers; 56.0 percent assist inmates with job development; 32.1 percent provide family counseling; and 31.0 percent make parenting classesavailable. A graphic presentation that provides a better perspective of the extent that jails provide programs and services may be found on the following page.


Percentages of Responding Jails That Have Programs and Services
100
80
60
40
20
0
31.0
32.1
56.0
60.7
64.3
73.8
76.0
79.8
90.5
Parenting
Family
Job Dev.
Literacy Vol.
Ed. Diag.
Bail Info.
Referrals
Individual
Basic Ed.

1990 Corrections Yearbook Order Form

Send to:

_____

Address:

_____

CJI
Criminal Justice Institute
Spring Hill West
South Salem, New York
10590
914-533-2000

Adult Prisons and Jails		Juvenile Corrections		Probation and Parole		Three Volume Set	
1-4	$9.00 each	1-4	$7.00 each	1-4	$7.00 each	1-4	$21.00 each
5-9	8.00 each	5-9	6.00 each	5-9	6.00 each	5-9	18.00 each
10-49	7.00 each	10-49	5.00 each	10-49	5.00 each	10-49	15.00 each
50-99	6.00 each	50-99	4.00 each	50-99	4.00 each	50-99	12.00 each
100-199	5.00 each	100-199	4.00 each	100-199	4.00 each	100-199	12.00 each
200-499	4.00 each	200-499	4.00 each	200-499	4.00 each	200-499	12.00 each

Send _____ copies of Adult, _____ of Juvenile, _____ of Probation & Parole, _____ of Three Volume Set.

Enclosed is check for $_____. Agency orders may be billed if indicated here. _____

The **Corrections Yearbook** is published annually by the Criminal Justice Institute, a not-for-profit organization founded in 1978 and devoted to innovative and constructive projects in the criminal justice field. Additional copies can be acquired by returning the order form on the last page.

The Criminal Justice Institute has completed several other publications that may be of interest to you.

Prison Gangs - Their Extent, Nature and Impact on Prisons

Management Strategies for Combatting Prison Gang Violence

The Real Cost of Corrections

Private Sector Involvement in Prison Services and Operations

Economic and Sociological Theories of Deterrence: A Regression Analysis of Bank Robbery and Other Property Crimes

Correctional Contracting: A Guide to Successful Experiences

The Management of Crowded Prisons

Building on Prior Experiences: Therapeutic Communities in Prisons

Stopping Escapes: Perimeter Security

Corrections Yearbook™ 1980 - 1990

If you are interested in any of these publications, if you desire more information from our correctional information data base, or if you would like to know more about CJI's services, call or write:

George and Camille Camp
Criminal Justice Institute
Spring Hill West
South Salem, New York 10590
914-533-2000

-R4300-1.24

1990

THE CORRECTIONS YEARBOOK

INSTANT ANSWERS TO KEY QUESTIONS IN CORRECTIONS™

Juvenile Corrections

Published by

Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.

Copyright 1990 by the Criminal Justice Institute
ISSN 0273-4230

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, or by any other information storage and retrieval system without the written permission of the publisher.

The Corrections Yearbook™
1990

by George M. and Camille Graham Camp

Therese Wallace, Research Assistant
Don Wallace, Staff Assistant

Juvenile Corrections

Published by the
Criminal Justice Institute
South Salem, New York 10590

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Criminal Justice Institute acknowledges and thanks all correctional agency staff who completed questionnaires, providing the information on which the **Corrections Yearbook** is based. Your faithful reporting enables us to make this data available to you and others. We especially thank Canada for their continued participation, which gives both countries information upon which to gain increased correctional perspective and to base comparisons.

We also want to express our appreciation to our staff, who devote a major portion of their time each year to the retrieval of this information and to the production of this publication. Therese and Don Wallace have contributed significantly to retrieving, entering, and proofing the data, facilitating the analysis, and presenting the information. Pat Hulber and Barbara Milne have attended to the production management and distribution of the publication.

Finally, we are indebted to you, the thousands of readers who buy and use and tell others about the **Corrections Yearbook**. Your purchases and good will have made our publication the number one source of the most current and accurate national information on corrections. Thank you for your support and confidence.

Camille and George Camp
annually produce the
CORRECTIONS YEARBOOK

Partners and principals of the Criminal Justice Institute, Camille and George Camp are experienced correctional administrators who have graduate degrees in the social sciences and who are experienced in the research of criminal justice issues. Skills that they have developed include correctional planning, evaluation of prison administration, efficient staffing, policy and procedure development, gang violence management, staff training, correctional operations and programs evaluation, production of publications, and management of private sector issues. They bring that expertise and practical experience to the gathering of information useful to the corrections profession.

CORRECTIONS YEARBOOK METHODOLOGY

The data reported in this volume was compiled by the Criminal Justice Institute through the use of a questionnaire mailed to juvenile correctional agencies in the United States.

Data was submitted by juvenile agencies from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Follow-up telephone calls were made to verify and gather additional information. Responses were entered into CJI's correctional database. Information in each subject category was tabulated and in appropriate instances averaged, compared with other subject categories, or compared with data collected from prior years of research. The results are presented in narrative, tabular, and graphic formats.

Don Wallace, Staff Assistant; Therese Wallace, Research Assistant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNITED STATES
JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

Population Profile

Total Number of Juveniles in Facilities/Programs	1
Juveniles under State Care	2
Racial/Ethnic Composition of Juvenile Populations	3
Juveniles in Agency or Non-Agency Facilities/Programs	4
Juvenile Admissions	6
Average Age of Juvenile Admissions	7
Juvenile Releases	8
Average Daily Juvenile Population	9
Types of Juvenile Commitments	10
Number of Juvenile Escapes	11
Number of Juvenile Captures	13
Juveniles in Maximum Confinement	14
Assaults by Juveniles	14
Juvenile Deaths	15
Juvenile AIDS Patients	15

Institutional Profile

Numbers and Types of Facilities	15
Crowding in Juvenile Facilities for the Past Decade	18
Major Methods Used to Deal with Crowding	18
Number of New Facilities Opened & Costs	19
Number of Beds Added Through Renovations	19
Number of Beds Under Construction	19
Future Beds Planned & Costs	20
Operating Expenses for Juvenile Agencies	20
Future Operating Expenses for Juvenile Agencies	21
Juvenile Daily Costs, Food and Health Care Costs	22
Contract Expenditures	23
Costs for Delinquency Prevention Units	23

Programs

Juveniles Placed in Programs	24
Juvenile Compensation for Work and Study Programs	24
Home Furloughs	25
Cost and Use of Halfway Houses	25
Types of Drug Programs	26
Mental Health Programs	27
Sex Offender Programs	27

Personnel Profile

Longevity & Salaries of Agency Heads	28
Juvenile Agency Employees	28
Non-Supervisory Housing Staff	29
Supervisory & Non-Supervisory Housing Staff	30
Professional Psychological Health Staff	31
Employee Hires	32
Direct Care Worker Hires	33
Number of Requests for New Positions	34
Youth Counselor Salaries	35
Youth Counselor Training Hours Required	36
Employee Deaths in the Line of Duty	36
Employee Exits During and After Probation	37
Juvenile Assaults on Staff	38
Employee Testing for Drug Use	39
Status of Accreditation in Agencies	39
Agencies Contractually Involved in Accreditation Process	40

ILLUSTRATIONS

Average Number of Juveniles in Agency and Non-Agency Programs	5
Percent of Facilities and Juveniles Confined on January 1, 1990	15
Types of Programs and Facilities in the Accreditation Process	40

UNITED STATES JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS

Population Profile

There were 112,074 juveniles in facilities or programs either operated directly by the agencies or funded to be operated by other agencies. 97,367 were in agency operated facilities or programs and 14,707 were in facilities or programs operated by other organizations.

Of the 112,074 juveniles in the care of juvenile correctional systems, 44,522 were in residential facilities and 67,552 were in non-residential programs. Among the 44,552 in residential facilities, 36,066 juveniles were in agency operated facilities and 8,456 were in facilities operated by other agencies.

Among the 67,552 juveniles in non-residential programs, 61,301 were in agency operated programs and 6,251 were in programs operated by other agencies.

	Agency	Non-Agency	Total
Residential	36,066	8,456	44,522
Non-Residential	61,301	6,251	67,552
Total	97,367	14,707	112,074

In residential facilities operated directly by the agencies, 90.5 percent of the juveniles were male and 9.5 percent were female. In facilities not operated directly by the agencies, 84.9 percent of the juveniles were male and 15.1 percent were female.

How many juveniles were under state care (residential and non-residential) on January 1, 1990?

51 agencies had 36,066 juveniles in residential facilities and 33 had 61,301 in non-residential programs totaling 97,367. In 49 agencies, 9.5 percent of residential juveniles were female and in 28 agencies, 15.1 of non-residential juveniles were female.

Juveniles Under Care	Residential			Non-Residential		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Alabama	532	439	93	10	10	0
Alaska	211	174	37			
Arizona	734	652	82	51	45	6
Arkansas	230	210	20			
California[1]	8,124	7,831	293	5,739	5,403	336
Colorado[2]	318	299	19	282	263	19
Connecticut	183	164	19	316	274	42
Delaware	121	112	9	780	629	151
Dist. of Col.	337	288	49	598	580	18
Florida	725	659	66	1,126	1,024	102
Georgia	1,123	1,035	88	644	541	103
Hawaii	43	39	4	30	26	4
Idaho	128	110	18			
Illinois	1,296	1,218	78	1,238	1,135	103
Indiana	793	650	143			
Iowa	316	249	67			
Kansas	530	444	86	420	339	81
Kentucky	555	393	162	214	152	62
Louisiana	745	704	41	4,927	4,094	833
Maine	232	205	27			
Maryland	508	450	58	7,438	6,590	848
Massachusetts	1,680	1,518	162	69	56	13
Michigan	973	799	74			
Minnesota	152	143	9			
Mississippi	329	299	30	6,436	4,827	1,609
Missouri[3,4]	468	931	190	530		
Montana	171	128	43			
Nebraska	212	172	40	262	213	49
Nevada	260	196	64			
New Hampshire	143	121	22	23	16	7
New Jersey	1,226	1,093	33	360	302	58
New Mexico	247	247	0			
New York	1,983	1,710	273	762	758	104
North Carolina	721	612	109			
North Dakota	102	77	25	257	167	90
Ohio	1,916	1,776	140	1,951		
Oklahoma[5]	265	219	46	1,409		
Oregon	520	469	51	799	674	125
Pennsylvania	633	568	55			
Rhode Island[6]	200					
South Carolina	740	644	96	3,079	2,282	797
South Dakota	176	141	35			
Tennessee[7]	953			2,388		
Texas	1,471	1,375	96	1,991	1,823	168
Utah	208	182	26	78	75	3
Vermont[8]	11	11	0	8	6	2
Virginia	919	786	133	17,054		

Juveniles Under Care	Residential			Non-Residential		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Washington	786	739	47			
West Virginia	122	110	12			
Wisconsin	578	540	38	32	22	10
Wyoming	117	66	51			
Total	**36,066**	**31,997**	**3,359**	**61,301**	**32,326**	**5,743**

[1]Male & female estimate. [2]Total Non-residential estimate. [3]Total residential excludes 123 awaiting placement. [4]Male & female includes Non-residential. [5]6-30-89. [6]Estimate. [7]Includes contract placements. [8]Secure program facility only.

What is the racial/ethnic composition of juvenile populations?

In 46 agencies, 45.9 percent of the juveniles were black and 54.1 percent were white. In 38 agencies reporting ethnic composition, 20.8 percent were Hispanic. In 44 agencies, 2.2 percent of the juveniles represented other ethnic minorities.

	Total	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Alabama	542	342	200		
Alaska	211	17	122	3	69
Arizona	785	108	371	226	29
Arkansas	230	133	97		0
California[1]	13,863	5,268	3,478	4,448	669
Colorado[2]	600	98	305	165	32
Connecticut	499	224	155	119	1
Delaware	901	439	390	72	
Dist. of Col.	935	913	0	22	0
Florida	1,851	1,158	688		5
Georgia	1,767	1,271	494		2
Hawaii	73	3	18	7	45
Idaho	128	2	120	6	2
Illinois	2,534	1,254	849	225	21
Indiana	793	252	498	43	0
Iowa	316	28	277	6	5
Kansas	950	252	627	51	20
Kentucky[3]	769	197	553	3	16
Louisiana	5,672	3,901	1,724		47
Maine	232	7	193		32
Maryland	7,946	4,092	3,790		64
Massachusetts	1,749	584	800	344	39
Michigan[7]	973	515	314		44
Minnesota	152	23	100	4	25
Mississippi	6,765				
Missouri[4]	998	411	690	12	8
Montana	171	3	132	6	31
Nebraska	474	121	301	27	30
Nevada	260	82	149	24	5
New Hampshire	166	2	138	3	0
New Jersey	1,586	1,008	261	217	0
New Mexico	247	14	90	134	9
New York[5]	2,745	1,496	675	475	29
North Carolina	721	398	291	0	32
North Dakota	359	1	273	6	79
Ohio	3,867				
Oklahoma[6]	1,674				

Ethnic Composition	Total	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Oregon	1,319	139	1,075	44	61
Pennsylvania	633	338	162	76	47
Rhode Island[2]	200				
South Carolina	3,819	1,954	1,861	0	4
South Dakota	176	0	113	0	63
Tennessee[7]	3,341				
Texas	3,462	1,098	878	1,459	27
Utah	286	12	208	50	16
Vermont[8]	19	0	19	0	0
Virginia	17,973	539	362	0	18
Washington	786	142	524	57	63
West Virginia	122	13	109	0	0
Wisconsin	610	396	236	28	50
Wyoming	117	1	101	8	7
Total	**97,367**	**29,249**	**24,811**	**8,370**	**1,746**

[1]Breakdown figures are estimates. [2]Estimate. [3]Black & white estimate. [4]Excludes 123 awaiting placement. [5]Other excludes 173 unknown. [6]6/30/89. [7]Includes contract placements. [8]Secure program facility only.

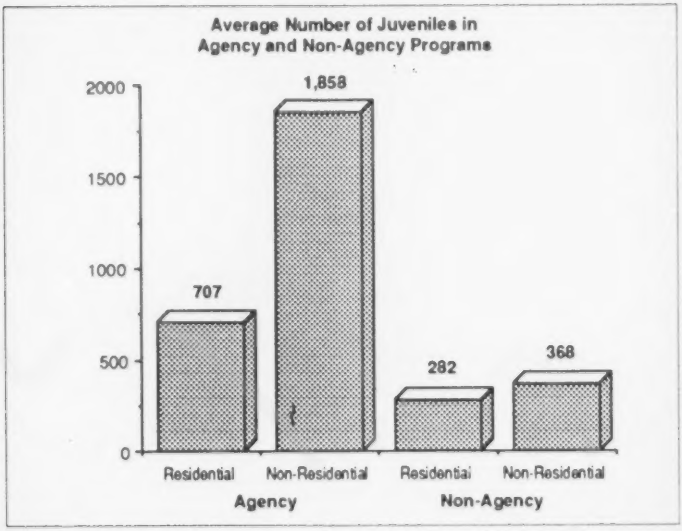
On January 1, 1990, how many juveniles were in agency and non-agency, residential and non-residential programs?

51 agencies reported 97,367 in agency run and 14,707 in non-agency run programs and facilities for a total of 112,074 juveniles. 44,522 were in residential facilities and 67.552 were in non-residential programs.

Juvenile Placements	TOTAL	Agency		Non-Agency	
		Res.	Non-Res.	Res.	Non-Res.
Alabama	542	532	10		
Alaska[1]	377	211		166	
Arizona	975	734	51	139	51
Arkansas	230	230			
California	14,247	8,124	5,739	194	190
Colorado[2]	838	318	282	201	37
Connecticut	710	183	316	211	
Delaware	1,074	121	780	38	135
Dist. of Col.	1,157	337	598	222	
Florida	2,567	725	1,126	366	350
Georgia	2,131	1,123	644	364	
Hawaii	73	43	30		
Idaho	285	128		157	
Illinois	2,578	1,296	1,238		44
Indiana	793	793			
Iowa	316	316			
Kansas	1,596	530	420	431	215
Kentucky	1,103	555	214	72	262
Louisiana[3]	6,577	745	4,927	857	48
Maine	324	232		92	
Maryland[4]	13,448	508	7,438	1,002	4,500
Massachusetts	1,749	1,680	69		
Michigan	973	973			
Minnesota	152	152			
Mississippi	6,772	329	6,436	7	

Juvenile Placements	TOTAL	Agency		Non-Agency	
		Res.	Non-Res.	Res.	Non-Res.
Missouri[6]	998	468	530		
Montana	171	171			
Nebraska	487	212	262		13
Nevada	260	260			
New Hampshire	194	143	23	23	5
New Jersey	1,586	1,226	360		
New Mexico	251	247		4	
New York	3,475	1,983	762	730	
North Carolina	921	721		200	
North Dakota	576	102	257	167	50
Ohio	3,945	1,916	1,951	30	48
Oklahoma[1,5]	1,824	265	1,409	150	
Oregon	1,757	520	799	438	
Pennsylvania	655	633		22	
Rhode Island[7]	200	200			
South Carolina	4,006	740	3,079	135	52
South Dakota	176	176			
Tennessee[8]	3,341	953	2,388		
Texas	3,980	1,471	1,991	434	84
Utah	454	208	78	168	
Vermont[9]	154	11	8	135	
Virginia	19,441	919	17,054	1,301	167
Washington	786	786			
West Virginia	122	122			
Wisconsin	610	578	32		
Wyoming	117	117			
Total	**112,074**	**36,066**	**61,301**	**8,456**	**6,251**
Average	**2,198**	**707**	**1,858**	**282**	**368**

[1]Non-Agency Res. estimate. [2]Agency Non-Res. estimate. [3]Includes about 130 awaiting placement. [4]Non-Agency Non-Res. estimate. [5]Excludes 123 awaiting placement. [6]Agency Non-Res. 6-30-89. [7]Estimate. [8]Includes contract placements. [9]Secure program facility only.



How many juveniles were admitted during 1989? What number were placed by an adult court, were probation or parole violators, or had a prior commitment in any agency?

49 agencies reported 72,617 admissions of whom 5,428 were probation violators and 5,759 parole violators. 22 agencies reported 4,422 placements from adult courts, and 32 agencies reported 10,851 admissions had served a prior commitment.

Admissions	Total	Violators		Adult Court	Prior Commit.
		Probation	Parole		
Alabama	859	105	43		
Alaska	1,669	431			
Arizona	2,456		1,488		
Arkansas	567			15	173
California[1]	4,776		1,145	3,772	1,360
Colorado	456		48	4	21
Connecticut	573	19	99		0
Delaware[1]	1,077	18	37	7	70
Dist. of Col.	1,640	985	150		
Florida[2,3]	5,187	635	26	3	1,423
Georgia[4]	3,273	323		37	1,217
Hawaii	209	14	32		
Idaho				4	
Illinois	1,509		382	203	
Indiana	1,873				637
Iowa	662			6	
Kansas	1,063				161
Kentucky	1,198			12	499
Maine	238	157	81		
Maryland[5,6]	1,294			38	
Massachusetts[7]	836				545
Michigan	595	60	20	50	318
Minnesota	269		39	13	
Mississippi	1,002				
Missouri	917				54
Montana	519	3	44	1	8
Nebraska[8]	1,355		78	5	105
Nevada	529	383	146		111
New Hampshire	454	50	12		64
New Jersey	2,149	33			
New Mexico	329	264	24		32
New York	2,559			240	312
North Carolina	2,985				169
North Dakota	372	138	15	1	169
Ohio	3,442		328		999
Oklahoma	336		118		142
Oregon	530		367		367
Pennsylvania	1,173				
Rhode Island	160				
South Carolina[7,9,10]	10,724	400	23	4	24

Admissions	Total	Violators Probation	Violators Parole	Adult Court	Prior Commit.
South Dakota	276	100	33		
Tennessee	3,009	215	329		
Texas	2,567	1,030	443		110
Utah[11]	309				303
Vermont	263				15
Virginia	1,341				265
Washington	1,495	0			300
West Virginia	455			4	
Wisconsin	783		147	2	670
Wyoming	305	65	62	1	208
Total	**72,617**	**5,428**	**5,759**	**4,422**	**10,851**

[1]Prior Commit. estimate. [2]Probation includes technical violators only. [3]Parole includes technical violators and new laws. [4]Probation includes parole violators. [5]Total estimate. [6]Adult court: FY '88. [7]Prior Commit. from state's DYS only. [8]Prior Commit. from only 1 institution. [9]Juvenile may be counted multiple times due to status changes. [10]Probation & Parole rule violations only. [11]Estimate.

How old were juveniles admitted in 1989?

The average age of admissions during 1989 was 15.8 years, ranging from 14.5 to 17.8. The average was 15.8 for males and 15.7 for females.

	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
AL	16.5	16.3	16.7	NV	16.0	16.2	15.8
AZ	15.8	15.7	15.9	NH	16.0	16.0	15.5
AR	14.9	15.0	14.6	NJ	17.1	17.1	17.5
CA	17.8	17.8	17.8	NM	17.0		
CO	16.4	16.4	16.1	NY	14.8	14.8	14.6
CT	15.0	15.0	15.0	NC	14.5	14.2	15.0
DE	16.1	16.1	15.8	ND	16.3		
DC	16.5	17.0	16.0	OH	15.9	15.9	15.5
FL	15.5	15.0	16.0	OK	16.0	16.2	15.9
GA	14.9	14.9	14.8	OR[1]	16.1	16.2	15.7
HI	16.0	15.8	16.2	PA	15.8	15.4	16.1
ID	15.0			SC	15.0	15.1	14.8
IL	15.7	15.7	15.5	SD	16.5	16.8	15.9
IA[1]	16.2	16.3	16.0	TN	16.8		
KS	16.0			TX	15.2	15.8	15.7
KY	15.0			UT[1]	16.0	16.0	15.0
MD	15.5			VT	15.0	15.0	15.0
MA	14.8	15.0	14.6	VA[1]	16.0		
MI	16.4	16.4	16.2	WA	15.9	15.9	15.9
MN	16.1	16.1	16.2	WV	16.0	16.0	16.0
MS	15.0	15.0	15.5	WI	15.9	15.9	16.0
MO	15.1	15.2	14.9	WY	15.7	16.5	15.2
MT	15.9	15.9	16.0	**Average**	**15.8**	**15.8**	**15.7**
NB	16.0	16.0	15.0				

[1]Estimate.

How many juveniles were released during 1989? How long had they stayed, and how many were placed under aftercare supervision? What is the agency recidivism rate, and on how many years is it based?

49 agencies reported 67,785 juveniles released during 1989 with an average length of stay of 10.7 months in 47 agencies. On January 1, 1990, 38 agencies had 31,180 on aftercare supervision. Recidivism rates for 20 agencies averaged 38.8 percent. Follow-up periods used to estimate recidivism rates for 19 agencies averaged 4.1 years.

	Total Released	Length of Stay	Aftercare Supervision	Recidivism Rate	# Years Based
Alabama[1]	828	7.5		16.2	5.0
Alaska	1,681	9.5	652		
Arizona	2,383	4.3	670		
Arkansas	594	4.1	79	30.0	1.0
California	2,884		5,739		
Colorado	497	15.1	282		
Connecticut	389	7.0	494	16.0	3.0
Delaware	994	5.2	53		
Dist. of Col.	2,421	24.0	408		
Florida	2,719		1,547		
Georgia	1,729	16.3	1,404	19.0	2.5
Hawaii	222	28.0	30		
Idaho[2]		12.0			
Illinois	1,178	12.4	1,282	48.8	3.0
Indiana	1,784	12.0	595	34.0	3.0
Iowa[3]	666	4.2	300	31.4	10.0
Kansas	1,014	14.0	167	32.0	2.0
Kentucky	1,188	6.6		29.4	7.0
Louisiana[4]	2,700	12.0	117		
Maine	363				
Maryland	9,807	2.0	509		
Massachusetts	1,008	23.0	614		
Michigan[5]	606	15.0	1,500	19.0	1.0
Minnesota	437	4.9			
Mississippi	970	6.0	3,950		
Missouri[6]	661	13.3	530		
Montana	498	7.2		12.3	3.0
Nebraska	1,239	4.1	262		
Nevada	416	15.8		27.1	12.0
New Hampshire	438	7.0	51		
New Jersey	596	16.0			
New Mexico	254	11.0			
New York	2,144	21.8	862	53.8	2.5
North Carolina	921	8.4	12	192.0	2.0
North Dakota[7]	162	4.0	21		
Ohio[8]	3,025	6.8	1,951	34.9	8.0
Oklahoma[9]	116	14.4	514		
Oregon	473	6.1	799	47.0	1.0
Pennsylvania	1,076	6.5	128		
Rhode Island		7.3			
South Carolina	6,419	7.0	406	56.0	5.0
South Dakota	271	7.1			
Tennessee	2,335		1,711		
Texas	1,926	11.8	1,992	44.4	3.0

Releases	Total Released	Length of Stay	Aftercare Supervision	Recidivism Rate	# Years Based
Utah[2]	320	21.0	58		
Vermont	238	24.0			
Virginia	1,572	6.0	895	19.0	
Washington	1,495	7.5	386		
West Virginia	383	7.5			
Wisconsin	818	8.5	197		
Wyoming	327	5.3	13	13.0	3.0
Total	**67,785**		**31,180**		
Average	**1,383**	**10.7**	**821**	**38.8**	**4.1**

[1]Recid. Rate for DYS commitments only. [2]Estimate. [3]LOS male: 4.2; female: 6.2. [4]Total Released estimate. [5]Includes 127 from private agency. [6]LOS total for DYS FY '89. [7]LOS for community: 12.5 months. [8]Total Released FY '89. [9]Aftercare Super. 6/30/89.

What was the average daily juvenile population during 1989?

The total average daily population during 1989 was 68,474. 35,928 juveniles were in agency residential programs and 21,400 in agency non-residential programs. Non-agency run programs had 7,628 in residential programs and 3,518 in non-residential programs.

1989 ADP	TOTAL	Agency		Non-Agency	
		Res.	Non-Res.	Res.	Non-Res.
Alabama	590	580	10		
Alaska	940	197		91	652
Arizona	1,007	774	51	141	41
Arkansas	214	214			
California	13,965	8,400	5,229	175	161
Colorado	719	297	282	140	
Connecticut	687	168	310	209	
Delaware	1,038	133	785	26	94
Dist. of Col.	1,179	405	550	224	
Florida[1]	2,061	737	745	347	231
Georgia	2,360	1,397	594	369	
Hawaii	89	70	19		
Idaho[2]	285	125		160	
Illinois	2,509	1,229	1,280		
Indiana	781	781			
Iowa	319	319			
Kansas	1,560	500	424	426	210
Kentucky	1,250	601	270	92	287
Louisiana[3]	1,531	781		705	45
Maine[4]	320	230		90	
Maryland[5]	880	880			
Massachusetts	1,942	1,625	317		
Michigan	3,345	846	246	843	1,410
Minnesota	155	155			
Mississippi	343	343			
Missouri[1]	921	435	487		
Montana	185	185			
Nebraska	499	232	257		10
Nevada	290	290			
New Hampshire	117	117			
New Jersey	1,415	1,099	316		
New Mexico	229	229			

1989 ADP	TOTAL	Agency		Non-Agency	
		Res.	Non-Res.	Res.	Non-Res.
New York	3,375	1,852	821	702	
North Carolina	874	674		200	
North Dakota	558	84	257	167	50
Ohio[6]	3,716	1,904	1,734	30	48
Oklahoma[4]	888	238	500	150	
Oregon	1,493	516	554	423	
Pennsylvania	627	603		24	
Rhode Island	171	171			
South Carolina	4,224	714	3,246	194	70
South Dakota	176	176			
Tennessee[1]	729	729			
Texas	3,924	1,460	1,945	454	65
Utah	429	201	65	163	
Vermont[2]	151	20		131	
Virginia	1,859	699	64	952	144
Washington	732	732			
West Virginia	120	120			
Wisconsin	599	557	42		
Wyoming	103	103			
Total	**68,474**	**35,928**	**21,400**	**7,628**	**3,518**
Average	**1,343**	**704**	**764**	**283**	**235**

[1]FY'89. [2]Agency Res. estimate. [3]Non-Agency Res. estimate. [4]Estimate. [5]FY '88. [6]Agency Res. FY'89.

On 1/1/90, what types of commitments were represented in juvenile populations?

On January 1, 1990, agencies reported 2,064 status offenders, 42,185 adjudicated delinquents, 36,211 sentenced juveniles, and 4,370 sentenced as adults.

	Status Offenders	Adjudicated Delinquents	Sentenced Juveniles	Sentenced Adults
Alabama	50	809		
Alaska		79	132	
Arizona		1,648	1,648	
Arkansas		230	230	
California			10,091	3,772
Colorado		299	17	
Connecticut		605		
Delaware		252	245	7
Dist. of Col.	40	732	772	
Florida		2,564	2,564	3
Georgia	144	3,480	3,587	37
Hawaii	9	43	43	
Idaho			110	4
Illinois		2,248		203
Indiana		793	793	
Iowa	54	262	314	2
Kansas		1,596		
Kentucky	247	789		12
Louisiana	743	4,648		
Maryland	8	1,294	1,210	84
Massachusetts		1,575	1,575	

Commitments	Status Offenders	Adjudicated Delinquents	Sentenced Juveniles	Sentenced Adults
Michigan		600	550	50
Minnesota[1]		155		13
Mississippi		329	329	
Missouri[2]	109	918	1,121	
Montana		153	171	1
Nebraska	8	204	212	
Nevada		489		
New Hampshire	5	476		
New Jersey			995	
New Mexico		329	329	
New York	364	2,933	3,407	168
North Carolina	8	713	713	
North Dakota	73	214	285	1
Ohio		1,946	1,946	
Oklahoma[3]	129	514		
Oregon		530	530	
Pennsylvania		631		
South Carolina	11	568	568	4
South Dakota	20	150		6
Texas	25	3,896	57	
Utah[4]		419	35	
Vermont		455		
Washington		786	786	
West Virginia		122	122	
Wisconsin		610	608	2
Wyoming	17	99	116	1
Total	**2,064**	**42,185**	**36,211**	**4,370**
Average	**109**	**959**	**1,065**	**243**

[1]Adjudicated Delinquents includes sentenced as juveniles. [2]Status offenders exclude 94 Interstate cases. [3]6/30/89. [4]Estimate.

How many juveniles escaped in 1989? How many were returned?

12,749 escapes were reported in 1989 by 46 agencies. 866 were from high security units, 3,490 from cottages, and 8,393 from community programs. 39 agencies reported the return or capture of 10,151 juveniles during 1989.

Escapes	Escaped				Captured
	Total	High Security	Cottage	Community	Total
Alabama	143	3	100	40	116
Alaska[1]	64		64		64
Arizona	1,152	5	5	1,142	1,104
Arkansas	149	2	143	4	145
California	140	16		124	
Colorado[2,3]	583	71	60	452	513
Connecticut	222	7	153	62	194
Delaware	49	6		43	41
Dist. of Col.	127	7	26	94	87

Escapes	Escaped				Captured
	Total	High Security	Cottage	Community	Total
Florida[4,5]	992	31	554	407	778
Georgia[6]	1,255	65	118	1,072	1,252
Hawaii	31		27	4	31
Idaho[7]	65	25	40		65
Illinois	67		16	51	53
Indiana	47		42	5	47
Iowa	196	88	38	70	
Kansas	92		44	48	88
Louisiana	108		61	47	47
Maryland	125		125		118
Massachusetts[8]	346	14	271	61	326
Michigan	177	8	59	110	86
Minnesota	126		104	22	125
Mississippi	129		129		126
Missouri[9]	123	45	16	62	
Montana	89	1	69	19	86
Nebraska	60		50	10	60
Nevada	48		43	5	47
New Hampshire[10]	103	103			87
New Jersey	272		92	180	
New Mexico	34		25	9	34
New York	1,287		104	1,183	1,225
North Carolina	323	16	248	59	312
North Dakota	76	21	26	29	74
Ohio	113	6	107		
Oklahoma	94			94	54
Oregon[11]	408	51	173	184	
Pennsylvania	274	20	116	138	
South Carolina	208	123	29	56	211
South Dakota	30		30		30
Texas	2,560	65	143	2,352	2,289
Utah	2	2			2
Vermont	1			1	1
Washington[12]	137	48	18	71	128
West Virginia	13	1		12	13
Wisconsin	83	16		67	67
Wyoming	26		22	4	25
Total	**12,749**	**866**	**3,490**	**8,393**	**10,151**

[1]Cottage includes community. [2]Cottage = medium security. [3]Community escaped = 4 hour or longer unexcused absence. [4]High Security = training school; Cottage = all residential except training; Community = non-residential programs. [5]Captured excludes community programs and furloughs. [6]High Security = only Milledgeville & Regional Detention Ctrs. [7]Estimate. [8]Cottage & Community = Group home. [9]High Security = institution; Cottage = camp; Community = group home. [10]High security includes all categories. [11]High Security = close custody; Cottage = camp. [12]High Security = institution; Cottage = youth camp; Community = group home.

How many juveniles were captured in 1989?

10,151 captures were reported in 1989 by 39 agencies. 592 were returned to high security units, 2,765 to cottages, and 6,794 to community programs.

	Total	High Security	Cottage	Community
Alabama	116	3	84	29
Alaska[1]	64		64	
Arizona	1,104	5	5	1,094
Arkansas	145	2	140	3
Colorado	513	57	50	406
Connecticut	194	7	130	57
Delaware	41	5		36
Dist. of Col.	87	7	20	60
Florida[2]	778	29	471	278
Georgia	1,252	62	118	1,072
Hawaii	31		27	4
Idaho[3]	65	25	40	
Illinois	53		15	38
Indiana	47		42	5
Kansas	88		43	45
Louisiana	47		23	24
Maryland	118		118	
Massachusetts	326	11	258	57
Michigan	86	2	44	40
Minnesota	125	3	103	19
Mississippi	126		126	
Montana	86	1	67	18
Nebraska	60		50	10
Nevada	47		43	4
New Hampshire[4]	87	87		
New Mexico	34		25	9
New York	1,225		104	1,121
North Carolina[5]	312	16	296	
North Dakota	74	20	26	28
Oklahoma	54			54
South Carolina	211	128	27	56
South Dakota	30		30	
Texas	2,289	60	138	2,091
Utah	2	2		
Vermont	1			1
Washington[6]	128	47	17	64
West Virginia	13	1		12
Wisconsin	67	12		55
Wyoming	25		21	4
Total	**10,151**	**592**	**2,765**	**6,794**

[1]Cottage includes community. [2]High security = training school; Cottage = all residential commitment programs except training school. [3]Estimate. [4]High Security includes all categories. [5]Cottage includes returns from community program or furlough. [6]High Security = institution; Cottage = youth camp; Community = group home.

On 1/190, how many juveniles were in maximum confinement/ special management/intensive care?

On January 1, 1990, 4,059 juveniles were in a maximum confinement/ special management/intensive care unit in 43 agencies.

Alabama	20	Louisiana	18	North Carolina	101
Alaska	20	Maryland	194	North Dakota	7
Arizona	35	Massachusetts	163	Ohio	616
Arkansas	27	Michigan	135	Oklahoma	52
California	402	Minnesota	29	Pennsylvania	319
Connecticut	36	Mississippi	22	South Carolina	38
Delaware	72	Missouri	11	South Dakota	0
Florida	390	Montana	23	Tennessee	155
Georgia	106	Nebraska	4	Texas	271
Hawaii	0	Nevada	0	Utah	72
Idaho	120	New Hampshire	0	Vermont	0
Illinois	31	New Jersey	11	Washington	105
Iowa	12	New Mexico	3	West Virginia	0
Kentucky	45	New York	268	Wisconsin[1]	125

[1]Estimate.

How many assaults requiring medical attention were committed by juveniles during 1989, and how many were referred for prosecution?

26 agencies reported 3,151 assaults on juveniles requiring medical attention in 1989. 24 agencies reported 176 assaults referred for prosecution.

	Assaults Req. Med. Attention	Referred for Prosecution		Assaults Req. Med. Attention	Referred for Prosecution
Alabama	25	2	Mississippi	35	1
Alaska	117		Montana	4	
Arkansas[1]	35	6	Nebraska	2	1
California	472		Nevada		0
Colorado		76	New Hampshire	0	0
Connecticut		2	New York	28	
Delaware	0	0	North Dakota	1	2
Hawaii	4	0	Ohio	354	
Illinois[2]		15	Oklahoma	20	1
Indiana		0	Pennsylvania	36	
Iowa	16	16	South Carolina[3]	182	30
Kansas	2	0	South Dakota	0	0
Louisiana	1,671	3	Washington[3,4]	65	10
Maryland	19	11	West Virginia[3]	8	0
Michigan	43		Wyoming	0	0
Minnesota	12	0	**Total**	**3151**	**176**

[1]Assaults Req. = total assaults. [2]Referred includes assaults against staff. [3]Assaults Req. = estimate. [4]Referred 11/88 to 11/89.

How many juveniles died in custody during 1989?

46 agencies reported 45 juvenile deaths during 1989. 22 were homicides, 10 were suicides, 13 were from other causes and no deaths were caused by AIDS. The largest number of deaths occurred in California (17), Texas (8), Connecticut (5), Oregon (4), and Missouri (2).

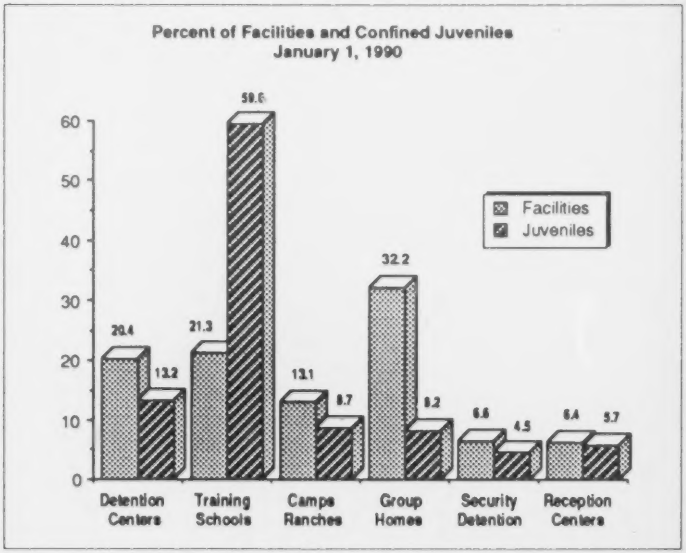
How many juveniles were confirmed AIDS patients on 1/1/90? During 1989, how many were tested, how many were positive, and how many became confirmed AIDS patients?

On January 1, 1990, there were six juveniles with AIDS in 44 agencies, none of whom were assigned to a separate housing unit. During 1989, 1,943 tests were administered in 37 agencies, and 34 agencies reported 17 tests were positive.

Institutional Profile

How many juveniles were confined in how many detention centers, training schools, ranches/camps, group homes, security/treatment centers, and reception/diagnostic centers on January 1, 1990?

(See next two pages for complete tabular information.)



JUVENILES CONFINED IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF FACILITIES ON JANUARY 1, 1990

Jurisdiction	Detention Centers		Training Schools		Ranches/Camps		Group Homes		Secure/Treatment		Recept./Diagnost.		Total	
	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity	Facilities	Capacity
Alabama			3	389	1	16	5	64	1	21	1	90	11	580
Alaska[1]	5	217											5	217
Arizona	5	716											5	716
Arkansas			2	230									2	230
California			9	6,494	6	656			1	22	2	1,054	18	8,226
Colorado[2]	6	185	3	178	1	27	16	167			4	63	30	620
Connecticut[3]			1	146									1	146
Delaware	2	38	1	83									3	121
Dist. of Col.	3	107		217			2	20	1	20			6	364
Florida[4]	20	1,316	1	158	5	74	27	468	2	31			55	2,047
Georgia[5]	20	528	4	571	24	644	3	24					51	1,767
Hawaii			1	73									1	73
Idaho	1	8	1	110							1	12	3	130
Illinois			7	1,296									7	1,296
Indiana			3	731			2	62					5	793
Iowa			1	290									1	290
Kansas			4	510							2	20	6	530
Kentucky			12	438			13	104					25	542
Louisiana			3	610							1	135	4	745
Maine			1	250									1	250
Maryland	6	215	1	200	5	180	2	35	1	25	1	30	16	685
Massachusetts	13	196			1	36	15	353	11	143	17	175	57	903
Michigan			8	655			9	119	1	25	3	118	21	917
Minnesota			2	155									2	155
Mississippi			2	307					1	22			3	329
Missouri[6]			5	194	5	120	10	110					20	424

Montana			2	190			2	16					4	206
Nebraska	2	212											2	212
Nevada	1	118	1	142									2	260
New Hampshire	1	23	1	103			1	17					3	143
New Jersey	1	62	2	611			23	405	1	118			27	1,196
New Mexico			1	251									1	251
New York[7]	1	10	9	656	10	539	20	411	5	301			45	1,917
North Carolina	4	47	5	674	4	200							13	921
North Dakota			1	100									1	100
Ohio			7		2								9	1,904
Oklahoma			1	142	1	12	6	47			1	15	9	216
Oregon			2	393	5	120	3	53	2	58	1	21	13	645
Pennsylvania[8]					2	111			5	509			7	620
Rhode Island			1	125									1	125
South Carolina[9]			3	572	5	126	3	29	1	24	1	108	13	859
South Dakota			1	105	2	76							3	181
Tennesee			3	576			12	94					15	670
Texas			5	1,099			9	186	1	88	1	95	16	1,468
Utah	10	155					1	4	3	70	3	45	17	274
Vermont	1	16							1	12			2	28
Virginia	17	558	6	530	1	65	4	27	1	32	1	87	30	1,299
Washington	8	59	3	410	2	166	13	150					26	785
West Virginia									2	122			2	122
Wisconsin			2	578									2	578
Wyoming			2	70									2	70
Total	**127**	**4,786**	**133**	**21,612**	**82**	**3,168**	**201**	**2,965**	**41**	**1,643**	**40**	**2,068**	**624**	**38,146**

[1]Detention Centers included in Training & special units. [2]Secure units exclude contracted ones. [3]Training school includes all facilities. [4]Figures exclude centers run by other agencies; Group homes include 19 Half-way Houses (385 juveniles) and 2 Special Comunity (44 juveniles). [5]Ranches/Camps refer to CTCs/Day Centers. [6]Training schools, i.e. Regional Youth Centers include one special unit. [7]Training schools = limited access; Ranches/Camps = limited access; some group homes have limited access. [8]Includes 3 residential treatment units on grounds with 3 separate secure treatment units. 2 other secure treatment units are independent facilities. [9]Ranches/Camps = Marine Institutes, Total excludes runaway shelters.

How many juvenile facilities have experienced crowding in the last ten years? If so, when did the crowding begin?

36 agencies reported overcrowding in 243 facilities. Crowding began, on average, in 1985 but in some instances began in 1980 or earlier. Six agencies reported no overcrowding in their facilities.

	Facilities	Year		Facilities	Year
Alaska	3	1984	Montana	1	1987
Arizona[1]	4		Nebraska	1	1989
Arkansas	2	1987	Nevada	2	1986
California	8	1981	New Hampshire	2	1984
Colorado	14		New Mexico	1	1980
Connecticut	1	1987	New York	45	1983
Delaware	2	1985	North Carolina	9	1982
Dist. of Col.	3		Ohio	9	1982
Georgia	16	1989	Oregon	2	1989
Idaho	1		Pennsylvania	9	1986
Illinois	4	1986	South Carolina[2]	4	
Indiana	5	1988	Tennessee	3	1980
Iowa	1	1981	Utah	17	1980
Kansas	3	1988	Washington	26	
Louisiana	4	1981	West Virginia	2	1989
Massachusetts	13	1988	Wisconsin	2	1983
Michigan	1	1987	Wyoming	1	1989
Mississippi	2				
Missouri	20	1985	**Average**	**243**	**1985**

[1]Crowding pre-1969. [2]Crowding continuous through the last decade.

What are the major methods that have been used to deal with increasing numbers in juvenile agencies?

The major methods used to deal with increasing numbers are listed in descending order. The method used most frequently by agencies was releasing juveniles earlier than normal (57.1 percent), followed by establishing innovative diversion programs (38.8), and contracting with private providers (38.8).

Method	Percent
Releasing earlier than normal	57.1
Establishing innovative diversion programs	38.8
Contracting with private providers	38.8
Intensive aftercare programs	34.7
Increasing use of group homes	24.5
Adding to existing facilities	20.4
Building new facilities	14.3
Increasing use of foster care	12.2
More and longer use of probation	6.1
Using portable or modular housing	4.1

How many new juvenile facilities were opened in 1989?

Nine new facilities were opened, and 196 beds were added in seven agencies during 1989 at a cost of $8,334,600.

	Facilities	Beds	Cost
District of Columbia	1	10	200,000
Florida	2	60	1,762,600
Massachusetts[1]	1	33	500,000
New Jersey	3	51	2,147,000
Pennsylvania	1	18	3,100,000
Vermont[2]	1	5	195,000
Washington		19	430,000
Total	**9**	**196**	**$8,334,600**

[1]New facility is a day treatment program. [2]Facility is not agency-operated.

How many new juvenile beds were added by additions or renovations during 1989?

403 beds were added to 53 existing facilities in 10 agencies. In 8 agencies it cost $23,292,684 for 351 beds, or $66,361 per bed.

	Facilities	Beds	Cost
California	2	114	2,117,000
Massachusetts	2	40	
Missouri	1	30	329,477
Montana	1	8	130,000
New Hampshire	1	7	124,207
New York	35	45	3,900,000
Pennsylvania	2	45	1,191,000
South Carolina	1	12	
Texas	7	96	15,500,000
West Virginia	1	6	1,000
Total	**53**	**403**	**$23,292,684**

How many new juvenile beds were under construction on January 1, 1990?

1,354 beds were under construction in 40 new or existing facilities in 10 agencies. The anticipated total cost was $63,330,200 or $47,773 per bed.

	Facilities	Beds	Cost
Alabama	1	12	1,000,000
California	4	900	31,727,000
Illinois	2	112	3,400,000
Iowa	1	20	650,000
Massachusetts	1	16	1,800,000
Michigan	2	73	4,000,000
Missouri	1	20	72,000
New Mexico	1	20	1,200
New York	19	37	1,880,000
Texas	8	144	18,800,000
Total	**40**	**1,354**	**$63,330,200**

How many new juvenile beds were in the planning stages on January 1, 1990?

1,191 beds were in the planning stages in 18 agencies. The average cost per bed was $64,106 as estimated by 19 agencies.

	Beds	Cost		Beds	Cost
Alabama		10,000	Missouri	40	32,500
Alaska	20	60,000	Montana	24	40,000
Arkansas		35,000	New Mexico		60,000
California		22,220	New York	104	140,000
Connecticut	92		North Carolina	72	30,500
Dist. of Col.	100		Ohio		72,000
Florida	176	3,800	Pennsylvania	72	
Georgia	22	60,000	Texas		145,000
Iowa	25		Utah	14	107,000
Kentucky	32	30,000	Washington	35	52,000
Louisiana	80		Wyoming	25	48,000
Massachusetts	44	150,000			
Michigan	214	120,000	**Total**	**1,191**	**$1,218,020**

How much money is budgeted for juvenile correctional agencies?

45 agencies reported an average budget of $45,203,944. Operating budgets averaged $39,441,752 in 41 agencies. Capital budgets averaged $6,330,850 in 34 agencies.

	Year End	Total	Capital	Operating
Alabama	Sept.	22,122,453	1,222,589	20,899,864
Alaska	June	21,691,300	4,882,000	16,809,300
Arizona	June	29,327,500		29,327,500
Arkansas	June	8,633,524	143,430	8,490,094
California[1]	June	389,894,000	25,271,000	364,623,000
Colorado	June	28,559,192	57,889	28,501,303
Connecticut	June	10,982,436	27,000	10,955,436
Delaware	June	10,423,200	786,200	9,637,000
Dist. of Col.	Sept.	41,164,000	2,611,000	38,553,000
Florida	June	122,591,869		
Georgia	June	76,786,051	9,183,648	67,602,403
Hawaii	June	4,576,961	79,741	4,497,220
Illinois	June	45,400,000	2,700,000	42,700,000
Iowa	June	11,900,000	650,000	11,250,000
Kansas	June	25,100,000		
Kentucky	June	25,197,900	240,000	24,957,900
Louisiana	June	39,382,601	139,000	39,243,601
Massachusetts	June	59,486,749	400,000	59,086,749
Michigan	Sept.	79,900,000	13,000,000	66,900,000
Minnesota	June	12,458,081	300,000	12,158,081
Mississippi	June	10,433,200		10,433,200
Missouri	June	16,393,764		16,393,764
Montana	June	5,324,455	70,000	5,254,455
Nebraska	June	7,057,015	59,536	6,997,479
Nevada	June	6,741,833	72,683	6,669,150
New Hampshire	June	7,808,440	659,000	7,149,440
New Mexico	June	6,715,756	72,937	6,642,819

Budgets	Year End	Total	Capital	Operating
New York	Mar.	224,121,300	91,867,000	132,254,300
North Carolina	June	45,000,000	400,000	44,600,000
Ohio	June	116,784,335	9,633,020	107,151,315
Oklahoma	June	41,200,000		41,200,000
Oregon	June	19,092,601	266,209	18,826,392
Pennsylvania	June	37,875,000		
Rhode Island	June	10,838,869		10,838,869
South Carolina	June	44,505,476	5,871,384	38,634,092
South Dakota	June	3,350,000	100,000	3,250,000
Tennessee	June	71,337,200	18,967,000	52,370,200
Texas	Sept.	83,063,826	17,956,039	65,107,787
Utah	June	16,249,889		
Vermont	June	22,965,635		22,965,635
Virginia	June	95,364,242	3,120,668	92,243,574
Washington	June	45,632,941	1,567,941	44,065,000
West Virginia	June	1,900,730		1,900,730
Wisconsin	June	23,499,800	614,500	22,885,300
Wyoming	June	5,343,351	2,257,483	3,085,868
Total		**$2,034,177,475**	**$215,248,897**	**$1,617,111,820**

[1]Operating budget includes local assistance funds.

What will it cost to operate a juvenile correctional system in FY '91?

41 agency budgets for FY '91 were estimated to average $32,195,089. Capital budget estimates averaged $2,472,013 in 28 agencies and operating budgets averaged $30,368,392 in 37 agencies [illegible] 24 agencies, food budget estimates averaged $881,846 and medica $640,779.

	Total	Capital	Operating	Food	Medical
Alabama[1]	21,269,190	300,000	20,969,190		
Alaska	20,876,810	3,400,000	17,476,810		
Arizona	41,033,900	9,470,000	31,563,900		
Arkansas	8,892,943	25,986	8,866,957	151,449	241,016
Colorado	31,497,823	60,783	31,437,040	1,414,867	1,069,857
Connecticut	11,834,752	28,000	11,806,752	310,440	234,819
Delaware	17,738,300	4,906,000	12,832,300	160,000	320,100
Dist. of Col.	41,623,000	1,800,000	39,823,000	900,000	700,000
Georgia	78,594,010	571,741	78,022,269		
Hawaii	3,291,191	50,390	3,240,801	304,054	102,173
Illinois	52,700,000	6,100,000	46,600,000	1,400,000	2,000,000
Iowa	12,000,000		12,000,000		
Kansas	25,500,000				
Kentucky	25,912,600	990,000	24,922,600	1,160,000	354,500
Louisiana	60,753,328	8,956,497	51,796,831	789,425	303,079
Massachusetts	59,086,749	40,000	59,046,749		
Michigan	84,700,000	13,000,000	71,700,000		
Minnesota	11,765,600		11,765,600	344,000	253,000
Mississippi	11,071,667		11,071,667	450,000	150,000
Missouri[2]	19,371,741		19,371,741	622,410	407,000
Montana	5,356,144	53,736	5,302,408	220,585	116,078
Nebraska	7,688,809	60,000	7,628,809	448,524	313,927
Nevada	6,837,483	14,400	6,823,083	361,329	138,378
New Hampshire	7,222,507		7,222,507	229,823	
New Jersey	39,144,000				

FY 1991 Budgets	Total	Capital	Operating	Food	Medical
New Mexico	6,587,600	101,000	6,486,600	269,100	125,400
North Carolina	46,000,000	366,000	45,634,000	873,000	200,000
Ohio	121,392,518	8,605,654	112,786,864	4,963,134	2,585,980
Oklahoma	50,200,000		50,200,000		
Oregon	20,399,799	874,900	19,524,899		656,677
Pennsylvania	44,911,000				
Rhode Island	14,572,245		14,572,245		
South Carolina	43,456,848	4,830,619	38,626,229	616,590	460,000
South Dakota	3,400,000	124,000	3,276,000		
Texas	68,021,160	500,000	67,521,160	2,277,488	2,781,263
Utah	17,956,800				
Virginia	99,578,871	846,665	98,732,206		
Washington	46,495,000	2,740,000	43,755,000	2,624,000	1,587,932
West Virginia	1,950,000		1,950,000	80,000	72,000
Wisconsin	25,125,700		25,125,700		
Wyoming	4,188,575	40,000	4,148,575	194,074	205,518
Total	**$1,319,998,663**	**$69,216,371**	**$1,123,630,492**	**$21,164,292**	**$15,378,697**

[1]Total budget excludes federal funds. [2]Operating Budget Governor's recommendation.

What was the average cost per day to care for a juvenile in 1989?

The average daily cost for 41 agencies was $94.00. The average daily food cost in 32 agencies was $5.26. The average daily health services cost in 25 agencies was $3.61.

	Total	Food	Health		Total	Food	Health
Alabama[1]	76.03	5.56	2.41	Nevada[11]	62.04	4.38	1.47
Alaska[2]	155.00			New Hampshire	151.32	7.18	
Arizona[3]	78.90	3.14		New Mexico	76.72	3.48	1.74
Arkansas	109.00			New York[10]	159.00	5.17	6.27
California	78.25	2.82	1.64	North Carolina	104.00		
Colorado[4]	103.74	6.03	4.69	Ohio	52.26	3.25	4.54
Connecticut[5]	184.25	10.47	5.95	Oklahoma[10]	145.00	6.30	
Delaware	93.00	2.08	6.12	Oregon	101.97	7.34	3.27
Georgia[6]	51.00	7.80		Pennsylvania	142.00		
Hawaii	114.68	5.75	1.69	Rhode Island[2]	173.62		
Illinois[7]	84.62	6.35	5.13	South Carolina[12]	89.71	4.59	4.78
Iowa	102.00			South Dakota[11]	53.00	5.00	2.00
Kansas	93.00	3.30		Tennessee[7]	27.31		
Kentucky	95.00			Texas	37.98	6.48	3.82
Louisiana[8]	63.52	2.85	3.00	Utah	82.00	7.00	
Massachusetts[9]	93.77	13.23	3.65	Vermont[10]	24.29		
Michigan[10]	148.39			Washington	130.00	9.00	5.00
Minnesota	113.91	2.88	3.54	West Virginia	43.40	1.77	1.57
Mississippi[11]		4.10	2.30	Wisconsin	99.51	5.29	3.95
Missouri[7]	63.51	2.85		Wyoming	84.92	4.17	5.80
Montana	72.00	3.00	1.92				
Nebraska	40.27	5.76	4.02	**Average**	**94.00**	**5.26**	**3.61**

[1]Total excludes group homes. [2]Total cost estimated. [3]Total reflects Residential 82.31, Institution 78.90. [4]Total is for direct care. [5]Health costs exclude group homes. [6]Food & staff. [7]FY '89. [8]Total excludes probation & parole, health and food costs are for secure institutions. [9]Health costs exclude Medicaid. [10]Total is for residential/institutional/on grounds costs. [11]Health and food costs estimated. [12]Total excludes $5.27 for probation supervision.

How much funding do juvenile agencies allocate for purchasing services contractually?

In 42 agencies, $328,056,730 was budgeted to provide programs and services under contractual arrangements, representing an average of 12.3 percent of the agency's budget.

	Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent
Alabama	1,955,577	8.8	Montana	23,000	0.4
Alaska[1]	2,075,000	9.6	Nevada	47,837	0.7
Arizona	4,437,600	15.1	New Hampshire	21,016	0.3
Arkansas	140,000	1.6	New Mexico	140,600	2.1
California	10,256,000	2.6	New York	132,177,300	37.1
Colorado	651,194	2.3	North Carolina	300,000	0.7
Connecticut	140,020	1.3	Ohio	3,972,507	3.4
Delaware	3,202,300	30.7	Oklahoma	10,500,000	25.5
Dist. of Col.	8,000,000	19.4	Oregon	277,759	1.5
Florida	17,203,901	14.0	Pennsylvania	1,317,000	3.5
Georgia	2,923,000	3.8	South Carolina	4,656,157	10.5
Hawaii	881,100	19.3	South Dakota	15,000	0.4
Idaho	4,000,000	44.4	Tennessee[3]	15,576,000	21.8
Illinois	994,000	2.2	Texas	12,136,272	14.6
Iowa	209,872	1.8	Utah	4,569,900	28.1
Kentucky	2,807,300	11.1	Vermont	9,926,000	43.2
Louisiana	15,245,378	38.7	Virginia	8,776,017	9.2
Massachusetts	35,323,824	59.4	West Virginia	82,638	4.3
Michigan[2]	12,400,000	15.5	Wisconsin[1]	100,000	0.4
Minnesota	143,660	1.2	Wyoming	155,569	2.9
Mississippi	46,432	0.4			
Missouri	250,000	1.5	**Total**	**$328,056,730**	**12.3**

[1]Amount estimated. [2]Amount includes foster care cost for both delinquent & neglected. [3]Amount includes estimated cost for 2 privately run facilities.

How many agencies have delinquency prevention programs and how much funding is provided?

Seven agencies fund prevention units at a total annual cost of $82,498,517. The largest expenditure ($65,000,000) occurs in New York.

Connecticut[1]	$4,900,000
Florida	731,510
Massachusetts[2]	325,000
New York	65,000,000
Oklahoma	9,200,000
South Carolina[3]	291,221
Virginia	2,050,786
Total	**$82,498,517**

[1]Youth Service Bureau and Youth/Community Development Programs cost estimated. [2]Contracted services. [3]Salary costs.

Programs

How many juveniles were placed in programs during 1989?

In 29 agencies, 22,713 juveniles were placed in vocational training programs. In 26 agencies, 23,692 were placed in academic education programs. On the job training placements totaled 1,472 in 16 agencies and there were 5,972 placements to facility details.

	Vocational Training	Academic Education	On the Job Training	Facility Detail
Alabama	782	1,407		
Arkansas	114	567		94
California[1]	6,459		100	2,950
Colorado[2]	121	264		
Connecticut	499	499	146	
Delaware	148	246	82	
Dist. of Col.	15	51	4	
Georgia[3]	695			
Hawaii	12	205		33
Illinois[1]	2,814			
Iowa	300	640	50	20
Kansas	176	510	72	510
Louisiana[4]	400	900	60	260
Michigan[5]	750	850		
Mississippi	422	1,002		
Nebraska	396	490		
Nevada	76	509	35	11
New Hampshire	75	32		
New York	2,899	4,272	500	
North Carolina	674	721	60	
Pennsylvania	1,173	1,173		1,173
South Carolina	411	3,366	70	594
South Dakota	219	244	112	268
Texas	2,316	3,835	47	
Vermont	12	12	9	9
Washington[2]	126	600	75	
West Virginia	100	455		20
Wisconsin	477	576	50	30
Wyoming	52	266		
Total	**22,713**	**23,692**	**1,472**	**5,972**

[1]Vocational includes academic education. [2]Estimate. [3]Facility detail = farm. [4]Facility detail includes 60 on farm. [5]Vocational jobs only for those in release process.

Were juveniles compensated for their participation in work or study programs during 1989?

31 agencies compensated juveniles for their work and three agencies, Hawaii, Illinois, and Nebraska, offered compensation to participants in study programs.

How many agencies grant home furloughs? How many were granted in 1989 and how many failed to return?

7,184 juveniles were granted furloughs in 20 agencies. 21,779 furloughs were granted in 21 agencies. 24 agencies reported 840 juveniles failed to return from furlough during 1989.

	Juveniles	Furloughs	Escapes
Alabama	556	556	35
Arizona			1
Arkansas	142	228	4
Connecticut	280	1,360	51
Delaware	134	623	43
Dist. of Col.	132	132	20
Hawaii	49	165	4
Illinois	436	436	51
Kansas			44
Kentucky[1]	270	350	
Louisiana	438	956	47
Minnesota	125	210	15
Montana	212	212	5
Nebraska	145	150	5
New Mexico	14	14	2
New York	2,454	7,491	
North Carolina			59
Oregon			184
Pennsylvania			138
South Carolina[2]		5,053	56
South Dakota	178	310	0
Texas	852	1,458	66
Vermont	1	1	0
Washington	401		8
West Virginia	60	150	0
Wisconsin		1,384	
Wyoming	305	540	2
Total	**7,184**	**21,779**	**840**

[1]Estimate. [2]Furloughs: 1080 for weekends; 3973 for activities.

To what extent were Halfway Houses utilized by juvenile agencies on 1/1/90?

On January 1, 1990, 14 agencies administered 110 halfway houses (CTC's) with 1,726 juveniles at an average daily cost per juvenile of $67.58. 10 agencies had 156 contracts with halfway house providers at an average cost of $70.90.

Halfway Houses	Administered			Contracted		
	CTC's	Juveniles	Cost	CTC's	Juveniles	Cost
Arizona	1	12	68.49			
Arkansas				15		
California				2	34	52.00
Dist. of Col.	2	16	2.00	27	132	2.00
Florida	19	385				

Halfway Houses	Administered			Contracted		
	CTC's	Juveniles	Cost	CTC's	Juveniles	Cost
Georgia	21	531	14.00			
Idaho				3	26	45.00
Kansas	1	14				
Massachusetts[1]	15	353	95.00	15		
Michigan	9	101	134.45			
Minnesota				25	37	
Montana	1		30.00			
New Hampshire[2,3]				2	16	200.00
North Carolina	3	12	104.00	2	16	70.00
Tennesee	2	15				
Texas	9	195	52.85	28	143	57.35
Utah	1	3				
Virginia	4	27	64.72			
Wisconsin	22	62	110.30	37	26	69.98
Total	**110**	**1,725**	**675.81**	**156**	**430**	**496.33**

[1]CTC's = Group homes. [2]CTC's = Shelter Care. [3]Juveniles & Costs estimated.

On 1/1/90, how many juveniles were in drug programs, and what types of programs were they?

5,992 juveniles participated in drug programs in 31 agencies. 427 juveniles in 24 agencies were programmed in separate addiction units. 1,745 juveniles in 24 agencies participated in addiciton groups. 1,799 in 23 agencies were in counseling only.

	Drug Programs	Separate Units	Addiction Groups	Counseling Only
Alabama	50	0	0	50
Arizona[1]		18	100	
Arkansas	87	0	87	0
California	1,640			
Delaware	18	0	18	
Dist. of Col.	113	8	0	38
Georgia	195			
Hawaii	12			12
Illinois	223	25	28	170
Indiana			49	7
Iowa[2]	145	0	130	58
Kansas	357	0	71	45
Louisiana	107	1	0	106
Michigan	630	0	554	76
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	2	2	0	0
Montana	62		12	50
Nebraska	0			
Nevada	76		42	34
New Hampshire	40	30	10	
New Mexico	247	0	231	16
New York	45	15	20	25
North Carolina	674	0		674
Ohio	142	38	66	38
Oklahoma[3]	70			
Oregon	75			
Pennsylvania	56	27	56	29
South Carolina	47	47		

Drug Treatment	Drug Programs	Separate Units	Addiction Groups	Counseling Only
South Dakota	172			
Texas		98		
Washington	43	43	43	0
West Virginia[4]	10	0	0	20
Wisconsin[2]	575	75	200	300
Wyoming	79	0	28	51

[1]Addiction includes counseling. [2]Addiction estimate. [3]Estimate. [4]Counseling estimate.

How many juveniles were in programs for the mentally ill or developmentally disabled on 1/1/90?

36 agenies had 626 juveniles in programs for the mentally ill. 31 agencies had 111 juveniles in programs for the developmentally disabled.

	Mentally Ill	Disabled		Mentally Ill	Disabled
Alabama	0	0	Nebraska	1	0
Arizona[1]	2	2	New Jersey	20	0
Arkansas	0	0	New Mexico	6	0
California	22	3	New York	0	0
Delaware	4	0	Ohio	51	0
Dist. of Col.	0	0	Oklahoma[2]	40	0
Hawaii	0	0	Pennsylvania	89	0
Idaho	18		South Carolina[3]	0	13
Illinois	145		South Dakota	0	0
Indiana	0	28	Tennessee[4]	58	14
Kansas	22	9	Texas	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	Utah	1	0
Louisiana	54	21	Vermont	16	
Michigan	0	20	Virginia	18	
Minnesota	1	0	Washington	30	
Mississippi	9	0	West Virginia	0	0
Missouri	0	0	Wisconsin	14	0
Montana	5	1	Wyoming	0	0

[1]Educable Mentally Handicapped. [2]Estimate. [3]Within DYS school system. [4]Estimate.

How many juveniles were enrolled in sex offender programs on 1/1/90?

1,169 juveniles participated in sex offender programs in 41 agencies.

Alaska	28	Louisiana	5	Oklahoma	8
Arizona	60	Massachusetts	81	Oregon	112
Arkansas	21	Michigan	110	Pennsylvania	50
California	61	Minnesota	0	South Carolina	38
Connecticut	5	Mississippi	0	South Dakota	0
Delaware	12	Missouri	0	Tennessee	15
Dist. of Col.	0	Montana	21	Texas	33
Georgia	37	Nebraska	1	Utah	13
Hawaii	2	New Hampshire	5	Virginia	8
Idaho	6	New Jersey	11	Washington	124
Illinois[1]	58	New Mexico	8	West Virginia	0
Indiana	0	New York	30	Wisconsin	47
Iowa	15	North Carolina	0	Wyoming	8
Kansas	58	Ohio	78	[1]Estimate.	

Personnel Profile

How long has the current agency head been in office and what was his/her average salary?

As of July 1, 1990, directors of juvenile agencies had served an average of 4.75 years in their current positions. The average salary for the agency's director was $57,603. Salaries ranged from a high of $95,000 to a low of $35,000.

How many employees were working in state juvenile agencies?

40,399 employees worked in 51 agencies on January 1, 1990. In 40 agencies 42.9 percent were female and 40.6 percent were non-white.

	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Alabama	474	299	175	190	284
Alaska	294	173	121	251	43
Arizona	652	441	211	487	165
Arkansas	324	190	134	145	179
California	4,480	2,878	1,602	2,235	2,245
Colorado	593	372	221	400	193
Connecticut	296	182	114	222	74
Delaware	164	95	69	79	85
Dist. of Col.	384	257	127	54	330
Florida	3,648	1,696	1,952	1,716	1,932
Georgia	1,922	974	948	880	1,042
Hawaii	73	51	22	13	60
Idaho[1]	200				
Illinois[2]	1,066	757	309	602	464
Indiana	594	324	270	481	113
Iowa	354				
Kansas	522	292	230	363	159
Kentucky	801	448	353	702	99
Louisiana	827	528	299	265	562
Maine[1]	250				
Maryland[1]	1,425				
Massachusetts	592	396	196	433	159
Michigan	1,044				
Minnesota	265	175	90	259	6
Mississippi[3]	414	189	225	197	217
Missouri	612	334	278	488	124
Montana	182	98	84	176	6
Nebraska	207	108	99	204	3
Nevada	156	113	43	142	14
New Hampshire	188	120	68	186	2
New Jersey	530				
New Mexico	172	133	39	171	1
New York[2]	3,361	2,107	1,254	1,956	1,405
North Carolina	871	491	380	442	429
North Dakota[1]	105				
Ohio	1,896	1,011	885	1,013	883
Oklahoma[4]	1,081	368	713	843	238

Employees	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Oregon	550	380	170	498	52
Pennsylvania	780	565	215	540	240
Rhode Island	249				
South Carolina	987	440	547	443	544
South Dakota	126	84	42	125	1
Tennessee	1,084				
Texas	1,753	1,014	739	981	772
Utah	340				
Vermont	261	75	186	260	1
Virginia	1,661	831	830	966	695
Washington[5]	810	466	344	731	79
West Virginia	93	60	33	93	0
Wisconsin	562				
Wyoming	125	59	66	123	2
Total	**40,399**	**19,573**	**14,683**	**20,354**	**13,902**

[1]Estimate. [2]Gender & racial breakdown estimates. [3]3/21/90. [4]Racial breakdown estimates. [5]March '89.

How many non-supervisory cottage life (housing) staff were there on 1/1/90?

10,873 non-supervisory cottage life staff were employed in 43 agencies on January 1, 1990. In 42 agencies, 27.9 percent were female and in 41 agencies, 49.3 percent were non-white.

	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Alabama	186	151	35	47	139
Arizona	102	72	30	64	38
Arkansas	58	51	7	6	52
California	1,167	874	293	429	738
Colorado	231	163	68	133	98
Connecticut	118	85	33	68	50
Delaware	66	38	28	13	53
Dist. of Col.	252	178	74	8	244
Florida	198	130	68	75	123
Georgia	39	24	15	11	28
Hawaii	28	22	6	6	22
Illinois[1]	604	479	125	277	327
Indiana	133	97	36	87	46
Iowa	168	104	64	157	11
Kansas	79	47	32	51	28
Kentucky	308	209	99	255	53
Louisiana	389	326	63	36	353
Massachusetts	129	98	31	90	39
Michigan	301	226	75		
Minnesota	94	66	28	90	4
Mississippi[2]	17	8	9	8	9
Missouri	266	172	94	207	59
Montana	58	32	26	55	3
Nebraska	61	33	28	60	1
Nevada	71	54	17	60	11
New Hampshire	95	69	26	93	2

Non-Supervisory Staff	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
New Mexico	65	64	1	65	0
New York[1]	1,427	1,016	411	510	917
North Carolina	295	201	94	103	192
Ohio	504	348	156	168	336
Oklahoma[3]	138	91	47	76	62
Oregon	307	253	54	268	39
Pennsylvania	466	376	90	273	193
South Carolina	268	147	121	56	212
South Dakota	53	41	12	53	0
Tennessee	238				
Texas	797	590	207	411	386
Vermont	19	12	7	19	0
Virginia	358	274	84	76	282
Washington	433	251	182	388	45
West Virginia	9	6	3	9	0
Wisconsin	235	172	63	188	47
Wyoming	43	20	23	43	0
Total	**10,873**	**7,670**	**2,965**	**5,092**	**5,242**

[1]Estimate. [2]3/21/90. [3]Institutional only.

How many supervisory and non-supervisory cottage life (housing) staff were there on 1/1/90?

14,901 youth worker staff (supervisory and non-supervisory) were employed in 45 agencies on January 1, 1990. In 43 agencies, 29.7 percent were female and in 42 agencies, 50.3 percent were non-white.

	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Alabama	233	182	51	64	169
Alaska	144	102	42	113	31
Arizona	143	104	39	97	46
Arkansas	183	105	78	69	114
California	2,310	1,765	545	944	1,366
Colorado	135	61	74	88	47
Connecticut	137	98	39	82	55
Delaware	84	50	34	18	66
Dist. of Col.	273	194	79	8	265
Florida	293	204	89	119	174
Georgia	640	369	271	178	462
Hawaii	48	35	13	9	39
Illinois[1]	641	513	128	289	352
Indiana	245	143	102	166	79
Iowa	213	137	76	201	12
Kansas	314	163	151	189	125
Kentucky	395	260	135	321	74
Louisiana	456	388	68	40	416
Massachusetts	223	179	44	154	69
Michigan	332	246	86		
Minnesota	114	85	29	109	5
Mississippi[2]	104	59	45	21	83
Missouri	442	278	164	344	98
Montana	31	11	20	30	1

Housing Staff	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Nebraska	85	49	36	84	1
Nevada	96	74	22	85	11
New Hampshire	112	84	28	110	2
New Mexico	75	74	1	75	0
New York[1]	1,427	1,016	411	510	917
North Carolina	341	235	106	120	221
Ohio	636	443	193	215	421
Oklahoma[3]	219	140	79	110	109
Oregon	367	289	78	325	42
Pennsylvania	527	434	93	312	215
South Carolina	338	202	136	89	249
South Dakota	26	21	5	26	0
Tennessee	27				
Texas	837	617	220	441	396
Utah[4]	75				
Vermont	32	21	11	31	1
Virginia	677	430	247	253	424
Washington	515	299	216	440	75
West Virginia	11	8	3	11	0
Wisconsin	292	210	80	242	50
Wyoming	53	26	27	53	0
Total	**14,901**	**10,403**	**4,394**	**7,185**	**7,282**

[1]Gender & racial breakdown estimates. [2]3/21/90. [3]Institutional only. [4]Estimate.

How many professional treatment and psychological health staff were working on 1/1/90?

On January 1, 1990, there were 4,484 treatment and professional psychological health care staff in 45 agencies. Specifically, there were 42 psychiatrists in 30 agencies, 274 psychologists in 39 agencies, 2,647 counselors and 532 social workers in 33 agencies, and 666 paraprofessional counselors and 323 caseworkers in 25 agencies.

	Psychiatrists	Psychologists	Counselor	Para-Prof.	Social Worker	Case Worker	Total Staff
Alabama	0	6	0	21	0	21	48
Alaska	2	4	169	0	0	0	175
Arizona		19	123		1		143
Arkansas		5	21		11		37
California	2	24				16	42
Colorado	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Connecticut	1	2	0	7	3	23	36
Delaware	0	0	7	0	3	0	10
Dist. of Col.		3			9	31	43
Florida					27		27
Georgia	3	7	14		3		27
Hawaii					4		4
Illinois[1]	0	4	54	0	8	15	81
Indiana	1	3	133		10		147
Iowa	2	2	16	10	2	13	45
Kansas	2	18	4	0	25	0	49

Treatment Staff	Psychi-atrists	Psychol-ogists	Coun-selor	Para-Prof.	Social Worker	Case Worker	Total Staff
Kentucky	3	4	217	0			224
Louisiana	0	7	22	1	25	0	55
Massachusetts[1]		9		2		92	103
Michigan[1,2]	0	3	80	0	31	0	114
Minnesota[1]						11	11
Mississippi	0	2	95	0	0	0	97
Missouri		1	12				13
Montana[3]	1	3	1	2	13		20
Nebraska	0	2	13	0	0	1	16
Nevada		2	5	44			51
New Hampshire	0	4					4
New Mexico	0	3	0	0	4	4	11
New York	4	16	218				238
North Carolina		11	7		25		43
Ohio	7	16	93	0	66	0	182
Oklahoma[4]	1	16	0	0	31	0	48
Oregon[5,6]			64	0	0	0	64
Pennsylvania[7]		2	164				166
South Carolina		15	125		44		184
South Dakota		1					1
Tennessee	9	5	108	161	4	0	287
Texas	1	9		15		74	99
Utah[8]	0	1			30	19	50
Vermont					109		109
Virginia	0	24	643	403	2		1072
Washington	2		225				227
West Virginia[9]	0	2	7	0	0	3	12
Wisconsin	1	10			42		53
Wyoming	0	3	7	0	0	0	10
Total	**42**	**274**	**2,647**	**666**	**532**	**323**	**4,484**

[1]Includes some contracted staff. [2]Caseworker = field staff. [3]Part-time psychiatrist & psychologists. [4]Institutional only. [5]Psychiatrists: 44 hrs/wk. [6]Psychologists: 40 hrs/wk. [7]Counselors excludes Psychological Associates. [8]Social worker estimate. [9]Part-time psychologists.

How many employees were hired in 1989?

During 1989, 8,492 employees were hired in 41 agencies. In 37 agencies, 42.8 percent were female and in 35 agencies, 42.9 percent were non-white.

	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Alabama	92	68	24	39	53
Alaska	94				
Arizona	103	65	38	74	29
Arkansas	38	25	13	12	26
California	1,185	675	510	555	630
Colorado	76	53	23	56	20
Connecticut	34	18	16	23	11
Delaware	15	9	6	5	10
Dist. of Col.	10	8	2	0	10
Florida	2,183	1,119	1,064	1,110	1,073
Georgia	584				

Total Hired	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Hawaii	13	6	7	5	8
Illinois	169	114	55	85	84
Indiana	161	72	89	128	33
Iowa	60	39	21	55	5
Kentucky[1]	109	82	27	98	11
Louisiana	122	79	43		
Massachusetts	89	76	13	55	31
Michigan	86	58	28		
Minnesota	15	10	5	14	1
Mississippi	76	37	39	31	45
Missouri	166	91	75	131	35
Montana	31	11	20	29	2
Nebraska	25	17	8	20	5
Nevada	59	47	12	55	4
New Hampshire	32	24	8	32	0
New Mexico	34	28	6	34	0
New York	1,140				
North Carolina	90	47	43	60	30
Ohio	285	188	97	129	156
Oklahoma	108	26	82	89	19
Oregon	76	45	31	68	8
Pennsylvania	132				
South Carolina	156	93	63	57	99
South Dakota	17	11	6	17	0
Texas	411	277	134	233	178
Vermont	28	8	20	28	0
Virginia	186	103	83	107	79
Washington[2,3]	127	70	57	112	15
West Virginia	30	17	13	30	0
Wyoming	45	24	21	42	3
Total	**8,492**	**3,740**	**2,802**	**3,618**	**2,713**

[1]Gender & race estimates. [2]Total from Jan-Oct '89. [3]Gender estimate.

How many youth counselors (direct care workers) were hired during 1989?

During 1989, 2,873 youth counselors (direct care workers) were hired in 37 agencies. In 34 agencies, 31.6 percent were female and in 33 agencies 46.8 percent were non-white.

	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Alabama	52	45	7	17	35
Arkansas	25	22	3	3	22
California	242	167	75	91	151
Colorado	53	43	10	35	18
Connecticut	13	9	4	10	3
Delaware	8	3	5	2	6
Dist. of Col.	3	3	0	0	3
Florida	135	79	56	63	72
Georgia	379	215	164	139	240
Hawaii	3	2	1	1	2
Illinois	137	123	34	66	71

Direct Care Hired	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Indiana[1]	35				
Iowa	48	36	12	44	4
Kentucky[2]	79	60	19	71	8
Louisiana	9	3	6	6	3
Massachusetts	59	51	8	38	21
Michigan	44	33	11		
Minnesota	5	5	0	4	1
Mississippi	14	5	9	11	3
Missouri	124	72	52	94	30
Montana	18	3	15	17	1
Nebraska	15	12	3	11	4
Nevada	48	43	5	44	4
New Hampshire	27	19	8	27	0
New Mexico	19	19	0	19	0
New York	566				
North Carolina	51	33	18	32	19
Ohio	127	102	25	44	83
Oregon	50	40	10	43	7
Pennsylvania	27				
South Carolina	101	70	31	25	76
South Dakota	5	4	1	5	0
Texas	261	211	50	133	128
Vermont	23	5	18	23	0
Virginia	60	25	35	45	15
West Virginia	5	2	3	5	0
Wyoming	3	0	3	3	0
Total	**2,873**	**1,564**	**701**	**1,171**	**1,030**

[1]Estimate. [2]Gender & race estimates.

What was the total number of new positions requested in the coming year's budget?

2,630 new positions were requested in 28 agency FY '91 budgets.

Alabama	15	New Hampshire	36
Arizona	716	New Mexico	12
California	444	Oklahoma	73
Connecticut	10	Oregon	25
Delaware	6	Pennsylvania	76
Florida	595	South Carolina	142
Georgia	101	South Dakota	5
Iowa	10	Tennessee	76
Kentucky	0	Texas	50
Louisiana	79	Utah	7
Missouri	60	Vermont	2
Montana	18	West Virginia	3
Nebraska	5	Wisconsin	38
Nevada	7	Wyoming	20

On January 1, 1990, what was the salary for a youth counselor/ worker at entry, after probation and at the maximum allowed? How long does it take on average to reach the maximum level?

Youth counselor salaries averaged $17,076 at entry, $18,084 after probation, and $26,183 at the maximum level. In 33 agencies, the average length of time it took to reach the maximum salary level was 10.2 years.

	Entry	Post-Probation	Maximum	Years
Alabama	15,350	16,115	23,930	8.5
Alaska	25,032	25,740	38,460	18.0
Arizona	16,900	17,415	24,472	
California	21,144	30,720	42,360	5.0
Colorado	22,044	23,148	29,532	10.0
Connecticut	24,207	24,207	29,249	7.0
Delaware	14,960		24,934	10.0
Dist. of Col.	17,340		21,225	2.5
Florida	13,880	13,880	34,098	
Georgia	14,616	15,078	23,868	15.5
Hawaii	17,928	17,928	27,024	
Illinois	17,364	20,328	26,064	6.0
Indiana[1]	18,070	18,070	26,488	12.0
Iowa	17,014	17,805	21,486	7.0
Kansas	15,324	16,920	26,220	30.0
Kentucky	10,100	10,710	16,344	12.0
Louisiana	13,236	14,172	21,240	10.0
Massachusetts	17,895		22,488	5.0
Michigan	21,550	21,550	27,410	4.0
Minnesota	21,402	23,239	32,636	6.0
Mississippi	15,612	17,595	29,116	
Missouri	17,520	19,644	23,940	12.0
Montana	13,069	14,114	20,735	13.0
Nebraska	14,440	15,162	20,217	
Nevada	20,404	21,257	27,382	7.0
New Hampshire	15,675	16,299	18,096	4.0
New Jersey	16,541	16,541	23,143	9.5
New Mexico[2]	15,150	17,337	28,000	15.0
New York	20,547	20,547	36,165	5.0
North Carolina	16,114	16,920	25,224	20.0
Ohio	17,763	18,242	19,635	6.0
Oklahoma	12,619	13,230	23,441	
Oregon	16,248	16,968	22,296	6.0
Pennsylvania	17,192	17,192	35,156	
Rhode Island[3]	20,000			
South Carolina	14,644	15,229	22,843	
South Dakota	15,500	16,000	23,300	
Tennessee[2]	13,752	15,684	25,416	10.0
Texas	15,120	17,148	24,492	8.0
Utah	16,000	16,500	33,000	
Vermont	21,507	22,547	34,112	24.5

Worker Salaries	Entry	Post-Probation	Maximum	Years
Virginia	17,125	18,723	23,391	5.6
Washington	23,280	23,820	29,640	10.0
West Virginia	13,416	14,416	24,200	12.0
Wisconsin	16,200	16,700	25,500	
Wyoming	14,700	14,700	20,280	
Average	**$17,076**	**$18,084**	**$26,183**	**10.2**

[1]Years average. [2]Years estimate. [3]Estimate.

How many hours of pre-service and in-service training are required for youth counselors/workers?

An average of 82 hours pre-service training and 48 hours annual in-service training are required for youth counselors.

	Pre-service	In-service		Pre-service	In-service
Alabama[1]	40	40	Nebraska	120	40
Alaska	0	40	Nevada	120	40
Arizona	320	24	New Hampshire[3]	53	20
Arkansas	8	40	New Jersey	0	
California	261	40	New Mexico	40	40
Colorado	40	120	New York[4]	40	14
Connecticut	81	175	North Carolina	160	40
Delaware	0	120	Ohio	80	40
Dist. of Col.	40	120	Oklahoma	40	40
Florida	0	0	Oregon	80	16
Georgia	40	40	Pennsylvania	0	30
Hawaii	240	20	Rhode Island	80	40
Illinois	240	40	South Carolina[5]	90	9
Indiana	240	160	South Dakota[5]	0	30
Iowa	40	24	Tennessee	120	40
Kansas	120	40	Texas	40	40
Kentucky	120	40	Utah	40	40
Louisiana	80	40	Vermont	0	40
Massachusetts	80		Virginia	40	40
Michigan	50	25	Washington[4]	40	20
Minnesota[2]	120	40	West Virginia	120	40
Mississippi	40	48	Wisconsin	72	
Missouri	140	40	Wyoming	40	120
Montana		40	**Average**	**82**	**48**

[1]Pre-service excludes 80 hrs. during 1st 6 mos. [2]Pre-service excludes 80 hrs. OJT. [3]Estimate. [4]Pre-service excludes 80 hrs. during 1st year. [5]In-service average.

How many employees died in the line of duty during 1989?

15 employees in 45 agencies died during 1989. There were 3 homicides (Pennsylvania), 1 accidental death (Washington), and 11 deaths from natural causes, 4 of which occurred in the District of Columbia and 3 in California.

How many employees left juvenile agencies during 1989, and of those, how many did not complete probation? What number of youth counselors/workers left juvenile agencies during 1989, and of those, how many did not complete probation?

During 1989, 6,659 staff left the employ of 37 agencies and in 33 agencies, 571 staff did not complete their probationary period of employment. Among youth counselors, 1,879 left 35 agencies and 283 did not complete probation in 32 agencies.

Employee Exits	Employees		Counselors	
	Left	Incomplete	Left	Incomplete
Alabama	76	5	38	4
Arkansas	46		17	
California	623	8	80	1
Colorado	69	2	30	11
Connecticut	47	10	17	5
Delaware	18	5	14	4
Dist. of Col.	106	6	31	2
Florida	1,314		96	
Georgia	464	24		
Hawaii	17	2	6	0
Illinois	203		168	
Indiana[1]	147	29	35	6
Iowa	27	6		5
Kentucky		5		4
Louisiana	195	24	89	19
Massachusetts[2]	126		46	
Michigan	65		36	
Minnesota	10	5	5	7
Mississippi	71	20	11	2
Missouri	134	6	104	6
Montana	31	4	33	3
Nebraska	26	1	14	1
Nevada	43	21	34	18
New Hampshire	51	12	35	12
New Mexico	27	3	11	3
New York	1,196	72	321	56
North Carolina	121	31	58	28
Ohio	305	7	155	6
Oklahoma	136	28	17	8
Oregon	46	2	24	1
Pennsylvania[3]	75	4	15	1
South Carolina	155	4	83	3
South Dakota	14	1	10	1
Texas	360	40	150	34
Vermont	29	1	19	1

Employee Exits	Employees		Counselors	
	Left	Incomplete	Left	Incomplete
Virginia	219	169	49	21
West Virginia	23	2	6	1
Wyoming	44	12	22	9
Total	**6,659**	**571**	**1,879**	**283**

[1]Estimate. [2]Counselors Left: non-supervisory. [3]Counselors Left excludes aides.

How many assaults on staff were committed by juveniles in 1989 and, of those, what number required medical attention, and what number were referred for prosecution?

During 1989, 1,479 staff were assaulted by juveniles in 30 agencies. 31 agencies reported 844 assaults on staff that required medical attention. A total of 225 assaults were referred for prosecution by 27 agencies.

	Total Assaults	Medical Attention	Referred for Prosecution
Alabama	8	4	8
Alaska	20	2	20
California	73		
Colorado	68	54	
Connecticut	35	28	6
Delaware	0	0	0
Dist. of Col.	379	31	5
Hawaii	1	1	0
Illinois[1]			15
Indiana	3	2	1
Iowa[2]	35	9	23
Kansas	62	21	
Louisiana	125	57	1
Michigan		30	
Minnesota	7	6	4
Mississippi	28	12	0
Missouri	19	8	1
Montana	2	5	0
Nebraska	3	2	3
Nevada	3	3	0
New Hampshire	4	0	0
New Mexico	3	3	3
New York	66	32	35
Ohio	9	5	2
Oklahoma	356	160	16
Pennsylvania	35	31	

Staff Assaults	Total Assaults	Medical Attention	Referred for Prosecution
South Carolina	43	43	
South Dakota	5	0	0
Texas		285	3
Vermont	2	0	2
Washington[3]	75	10	75
West Virginia	10	0	2
Wyoming	0	0	0
Total	**1,479**	**844**	**225**

[1]Referred includes staff & inmate assaults. [2]Estimate. [3]Sept. '88 to Nov. '89 estimated claims filed.

On January 1, 1990, to what extent were juvenile agencies testing employees for drug use?

As of January 1, 1990, one agency (Illinois) tested all employee applicants for drug use; one agency (Louisiana) conducted random testing of all employees; and one agency (District of Columbia) conducted random testing of select employee groups.

What is the status of accreditation in juvenile agencies?

On July 1, 1990, there were 72 community residential facilities accredited, a decline of 13 (15.3 percent) from June 1, 1989. During that same period, the number of accredited training schools declined to 43, a drop of 40.3 percent. The number of accredited detention facilities increased to 41, a rise of 9 or 28.1 percent, and the number of accredited probation and aftercare services increased from 24 to 31, an increase of 29.2 percent.

	Accredited		Change	
	6/1/89	7/1/90	Number	Percent
Community Residential	85	72	-13	-15.3
Training Schools	72	43	-29	-40.3
Detention Facilities	32	41	9	28.1
Probation and Aftercare	24	31	7	29.2
Total	213	187	-26	-12.2

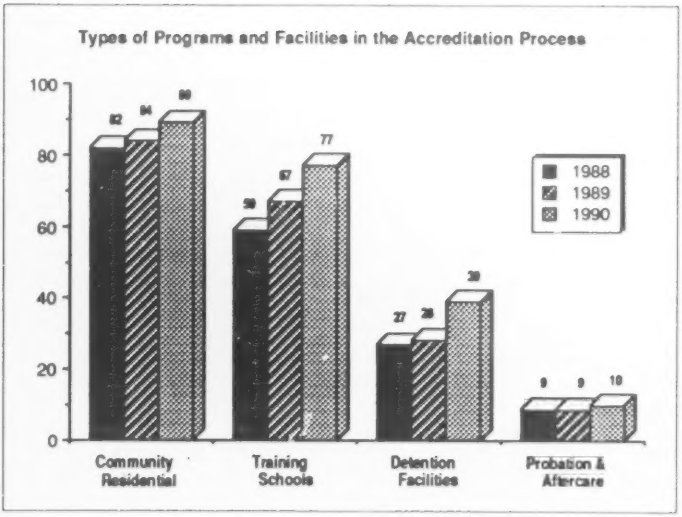
Source: American Correctional Association

How many juvenile agencies are contractually involved in the American Correctional Association accreditation process?

On July 1, 1990, 215 juvenile programs/facilities were in the accreditation process, an increase of 27 (14.1 percent) since 1989 and an increase of 79 (58.1 percent) since 1986.

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Community Residential	52	76	82	84	89
Training Schools	39	69	59	67	77
Detention Facilties	33	26	27	28	39
Probation & Aftercare Services	12	12	9	9	10
Total	**136**	**183**	**177**	**188**	**215**

Source: American Correctional Association



1990 Corrections Yearbook Order Form

Send to:

_____

Address:

_____

CJI
Criminal Justice Institute
Spring Hill West
South Salem, New York
10590
914-533-2000

Adult Prisons and Jails		Juvenile Corrections		Probation and Parole		Three Volume Set	
1-4	$9.00 each	1-4	$7.00 each	1-4	$7.00 each	1-4	$21.00 each
5-9	8.00 each	5-9	6.00 each	5-9	6.00 each	5-9	18.00 each
10-49	7.00 each	10-49	5.00 each	10-49	5.00 each	10-49	15.00 each
50-99	6.00 each	50-99	4.00 each	50-99	4.00 each	50-99	12.00 each
100-199	5.00 each	100-199	4.00 each	100-199	4.00 each	100-199	12.00 each
200-499	4.00 each	200-499	4.00 each	200-499	4.00 each	200-499	12.00 each

Send _____ copies of Adult, _____ of Juvenile, _____ of Probation & Parole, _____ of Three Volume Set.

Enclosed is check for $_____. Agency orders may be billed if indicated here. _____

The **Corrections Yearbook** is published annually by the Criminal Justice Institute, a not-for-profit organization founded in 1978 and devoted to innovative and constructive projects in the criminal justice field. Additional copies can be acquired by returning the order form on the last page.

The Criminal Justice Institute has completed several other publications that may be of interest to you.

Prison Gangs - Their Extent, Nature and Impact on Prisons

Management Strategies for Combatting Prison Gang Violence

The Real Cost of Corrections

Private Sector Involvement in Prison Services and Operations

Economic and Sociological Theories of Deterrence: A Regression Analysis of Bank Robbery and Other Property Crimes

Correctional Contracting: A Guide to Successful Experiences

The Management of Crowded Prisons

Building on Prior Experiences: Therapeutic Communities in Prisons

Stopping Escapes: Perimeter Security

Corrections Yearbook™ 1980 - 1990

If you are interested in any of these publications, if you desire more information from our correctional information data base, or if you would like to know more about CJI's services, call or write:

George and Camille Camp
Criminal Justice Institute
Spring Hill West
South Salem, New York 10590
914-533-2000

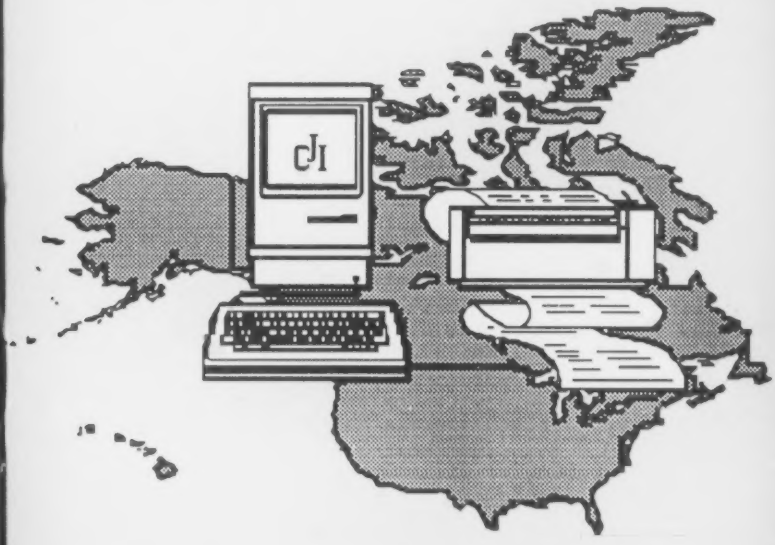
R4300-1.3U 90

1990

THE CORRECTIONS™ YEARBOOK

INSTANT ANSWERS TO KEY QUESTIONS IN CORRECTIONS™

Probation and Parole



Published by

Criminal Justice Institute, Inc.

Copyright 1990 by the Criminal Justice Institute
ISSN 0273-4230

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, or by any other information storage and retrieval system without the written permission of the publisher.

The Corrections Yearbook™

1990

by George M. and Camille Graham Camp

Therese Wallace, Research Assistant
Don Wallace, Staff Assistant

Probation and Parole

Published by the
Criminal Justice Institute
South Salem, New York 10590

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Criminal Justice Institute acknowledges and thanks all correctional agency staff who completed questionnaires, providing the information on which the **Corrections Yearbook** is based. Your faithful reporting enables us to make this data available to you and others. We especially thank Canada for their continued participation, which gives both countries information upon which to gain increased correctional perspective and to base comparisons.

We also want to express our appreciation to our staff, who devote a major portion of their time each year to the retrieval of this information and to the production of this publication. Therese and Don Wallace have contributed significantly to retrieving, entering, and proofing the data, facilitating the analysis, and presenting the information. Pat Hulber and Barbara Milne have attended to the production management and distribution of the publication.

Finally, we are indebted to you, the thousands of readers who buy and use and tell others about the **Corrections Yearbook**. Your purchases and good will have made our publication the number one source of the most current and accurate national information on corrections. Thank you for your support and confidence.

Camille and George Camp
annually produce the
CORRECTIONS YEARBOOK

Partners and principals of the Criminal Justice Institute, Camille and George Camp are experienced correctional administrators who have graduate degrees in the social sciences and who are experienced in the research of criminal justice issues. Skills that they have developed include correctional planning, evaluation of prison administration, efficient staffing, policy and procedure development, gang violence management, staff training, correctional operations and programs evaluation, production of publications, and management of private sector issues. They bring that expertise and practical experience to the gathering of information useful to the corrections profession.

CORRECTIONS YEARBOOK METHODOLOGY

The data reported in this volume was compiled by the Criminal Justice Institute through the use of a questionnaire mailed to state and federal probation and parole agencies in the United States.

Data was submitted by probation and parole agencies from 49 of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the United States Federal Bureau of Prisons. Follow-up telephone calls were made to verify and gather additional information. Responses were entered into CJI's correctional database. Information in each subject category was tabulated and in appropriate instances averaged, compared with other subject categories, or compared with data collected from prior years of research. The results are presented in narrative, tabular, and graphic formats.

Don Wallace, Staff Assistant; Therese Wallace, Research Assistant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNITED STATES
PROBATION AND PAROLE

General Administration of Probation and Parole Agencies

Separate and Combined Probation and Parole Agencies 1
Government Levels Administering Probation and Parole 3
Departments of Corrections Administering Probation and Parole 3
Percentages of Probationers, Parolees, and Prisoners 4

PROBATION

Agency Administration

Chief Administrators and Reporting Authorities 6
Regional Offices Operated by Probation Agencies 7
Gender/Race of Probation Employees 8
Probation Employees by Function 9

Budgets

Entry and Maximum Salary Levels for Probation Officers 10
Chief Administrator Salaries 11
Probation Agency Operating Budgets 12
Average Cost Per Probationer Per Day 12

Probation Supervision

Numbers of Probationers (Total, Gender, Ethnicity) 13
Average Probation Officer Caseload 14
Number of Pre-sentence Reports 15
Numbers Placed on Probation, Successes, Months of Supervision 15
Numbers Removed from Probation for Varying Reasons 17
Weapon Authorization for Probation Officers 18

Services and Programs

Use of Electronic Monitoring Devices to Supervise Probationers 19
Urine Testing for Drug Use Among Probationers 21
Interstate Compact Supervision of Probationers 21
Number of Probation Agencies That Charge Supervisory Fees 22
Types of Probation Services and Programs 22
Percentages of Probation Agencies Offering Specific Programs 22

PAROLE

Agency Administration

Chief Administrators and Reporting Authorities 23
Regional Offices Operated by Parole Agencies 24
Gender/Race of Parole Employees 25
Parole Employee Functions 26

Budgets

Entry and Maximum Salary Levels for Parole Officers 27
Chief Administrator Salaries 28
Parole Agency Operating Budgets 29
Average Cost Per Parolee Per Day 29

Parole Supervision

Numbers of Parolees (Total, Gender, Ethnicity) 30
Average Parole Officer Caseload 32
Numbers Placed on Parole, Successes, Months of Supervision 32
Numbers Removed from Parole for Varying Reasons 34
Weapon Authorization for Parole Officers 35

Services and Programs

Use of Electronic Monitoring Devices to Supervise Parolees 36
Urine Testing for Drug Use Among Parolees 38
Interstate Compact Supervision of Parolees 38
Number of Parole Agencies That Charge Supervisory Fees 39
Types of Parole Services and Programs 39
Percentages of Parole Agencies Offering Specific Programs 39

Probation and Parole Accreditation

Status of Accreditation in Probation and Parole Jurisdictions 40
Number of Probation and Parole Agencies Involved in the Accreditation Process 40

ILLUSTRATIONS

Percentages of Individuals on Probation, in Prisons and on Parole January 1, 1989 and January 1, 1990 5
Average Jurisdictional Caseloads 1985 - 1989 14
Percent of Jurisdictions Administering Specific Programs 22
Average Parole Caseload and Daily Cost per 10 Parolees 31
Percentages of Parole Jurisdictions Administering Particular Programs 39

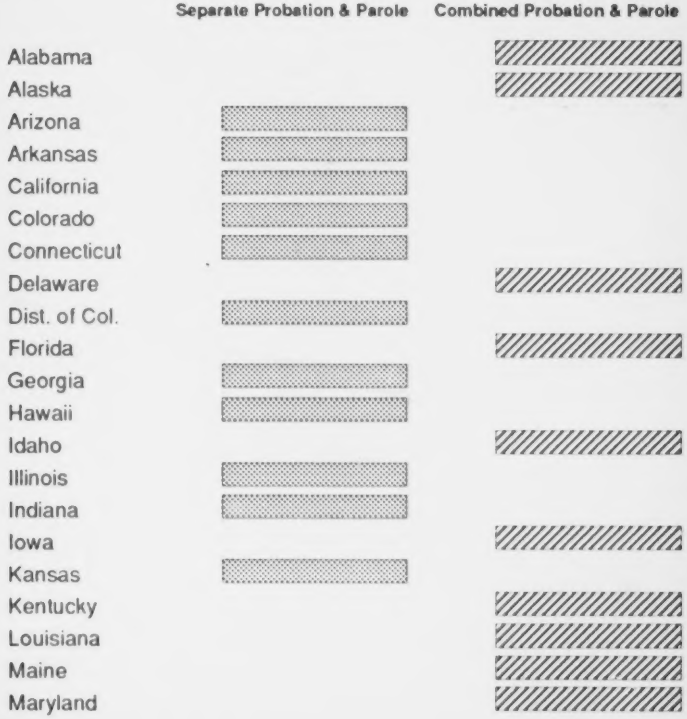
PROBATION AND PAROLE

General Administration of Probation and Paroles Agencies

While probation as a sanction is a period of offender supervision used by the courts in lieu of or before incarceration, and while parole is a period of supervision used in criminal justice systems in lieu of offenders' full service of sentence, or after service of sentence, both types of supervision are generally provided in the community. The administration of these service agencies is accomplished by means of a variety of arrangements and structures which are demonstrated in the following data.

How are Probation and Parole agencies administered?

34 jurisdictions combine the administration of probation and parole into one agency. 18 jurisdictions have separate agencies: one for probation and another for parole.



Administration	Separate Probation & Parole	Combined Probation & Parole
Massachusetts	▨	
Michigan		▨
Minnesota		▨
Mississippi		▨
Missouri		▨
Montana		▨
Nebraska	▨	
Nevada		▨
New Hampshire		▨
New Jersey	▨	
New Mexico		▨
New York	▨	
North Carolina		▨
North Dakota		▨
Ohio		▨
Oklahoma		▨
Oregon		▨
Pennsylvania		▨
Rhode Island		▨
South Carolina		▨
South Dakota	▨	
Tennessee	▨	
Texas		▨
Utah		▨
Vermont		▨
Virginia		▨
Washington		▨
West Virginia	▨	
Wisconsin		▨
Wyoming		▨
Federal		▨
Total	18	34

The variations in organizational structure account for the limitations of comparisons between agencies, especially in matters of budget, caseloads, and particularly probation and parole employees (probation officers, parole officers). Such differences should be taken into account in the interpretation and use of the data provided herein.

In how many jurisdictions is probation and parole supervision performed at the county level rather than at the state level?

Parole is not administered at the county level in any jurisdiction. Probation is administered at the county level in 7 jurisdictions (Arizona, California, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York). In two other states (Ohio and Pennsylvania), supervision responsibility is divided between the counties and the state. In addition, in those 7 jurisdictions where the counties are responsible for supervision, the state agency performs many administrative, support, oversight, and program development functions.

In how many jurisdictions are probation and/or parole administered by departments of corrections ?

30 departments include probation and 39 include parole. Among the 50 state departments of corrections, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, 28 include both probation and parole agencies. In 11 departments of corrections, parole alone is included and in 2 departments, probation alone is included. In 11 other departments, neither probation nor parole is included.

	Probation	Parole		Probation	Parole
Alaska	●	●	Missouri	●	●
Arizona		●	Montana	●	●
Arkansas		●	Nebraska		●
California		●	New Hampshire	●	●
Colorado		●	New Mexico	●	●
Connecticut		●	North Carolina	●	●
Delaware	●	●	North Dakota	●	
Florida	●	●	Ohio	●	●
Georgia	●		Oklahoma	●	●
Idaho	●	●	Oregon	●	●
Illinois		●	Pennsylvania	●	●
Indiana		●	Rhode Island	●	●
Iowa	●	●	South Dakota		●
Kansas		●	Tennessee	●	
Kentucky	●	●	Utah	●	●
Louisiana	●	●	Vermont	●	●
Maine	●	●	Virginia	●	●
Maryland	●	●	Washington	●	●
Michigan	●	●	West Virginia		●
Minnesota	●	●	Wisconsin	●	●
Mississippi	●	●	**Total**	**30**	**39**

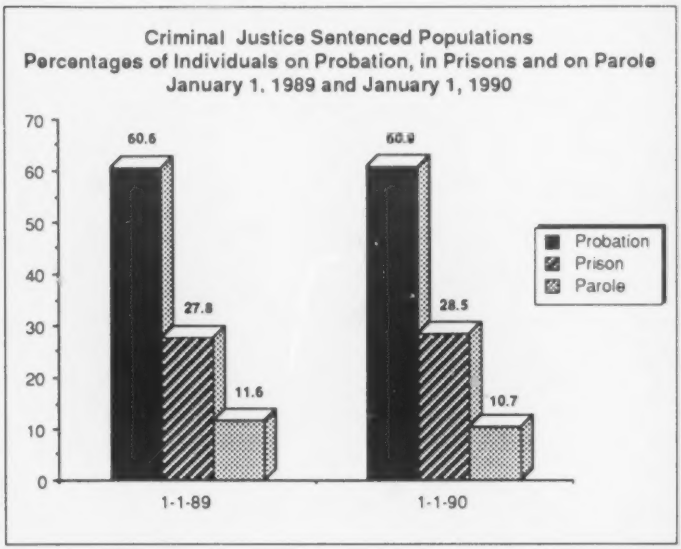
What were the percentages of probationers, prisoners, and parolees on January 1, 1989?

On January 1, 1990, the jurisdiction average showed that 60.9 percent were on probation, 28.5 percent were in prison, and 10.7 percent were on parole. The national average was 60.9 percent on probation, 28.5 percent in prison, and 10.7 on parole.

	Probationers	Prisoners	Parolees
Alabama	51.4	38.4	10.2
Alaska	45.4	45.1	9.6
Arizona	61.9	34.9	3.2
Arkansas	63.0	23.9	13.0
California	63.8	21.9	14.3
Colorado	66.2	27.1	6.7
Connecticut[1]	74.5	16.7	8.8
Delaware	69.7	22.7	7.6
Dist. of Col.	36.2	49.6	14.2
Florida	68.3	30.0	1.7
Georgia	74.0	15.7	10.3
Hawaii	53.6	30.8	15.6
Idaho	60.1	35.3	4.6
Illinois	64.2	24.2	11.6
Indiana[2]	78.6	17.7	3.7
Iowa	70.5	21.2	8.3
Kansas	63.4	22.2	14.5
Kentucky	42.0	42.4	15.5
Louisiana	56.8	30.0	13.2
Maine	80.9	18.6	0.5
Maryland	76.6	14.5	8.9
Massachusetts	86.3	8.9	4.8
Michigan	48.9	39.5	11.6
Minnesota	57.3	38.5	4.2
Mississippi[2]	37.4	45.6	17.0
Missouri	62.0	25.1	12.9
Montana	62.4	27.4	10.2
Nebraska	84.6	12.6	2.8
Nevada	49.2	35.3	15.5
New Hampshire	69.8	22.2	8.0
New Jersey	59.7	22.1	18.2
New Mexico	50.7	36.2	13.0
New York	59.9	23.8	16.2
North Carolina	74.7	17.8	7.5
North Dakota	71.7	22.3	6.0
Ohio	18.5	68.8	12.8
Oklahoma	62.7	31.9	5.5

Population Statuses	Probationers	Prisoners	Parolees
Oregon	68.4	20.3	11.3
Pennsylvania	12.3	53.8	33.9
Rhode Island	80.0	16.5	3.5
South Carolina	62.9	30.1	6.9
South Dakota	58.5	28.4	13.0
Tennessee	43.1	34.3	22.5
Texas[2]	68.4	18.9	12.7
Utah	58.2	28.3	13.5
Vermont	82.8	13.9	3.4
Virginia	44.7	38.0	17.3
Washington	74.1	19.8	6.1
West Virginia	63.5	23.0	13.6
Wisconsin	72.9	16.5	10.6
Wyoming	58.9	33.2	8.0
Federal	38.7	43.8	17.5
Jurisdiction Average	**60.9**	**28.5**	**10.7**

[1]Parole includes 4,680 on Supervised Home Release. [2]Estimate.



Note that percentages in the three categories have changed very little between January 1, 1989, and January 1, 1990. There were slight increases in the percentages of sentenced persons on probation and in prisons, and a slight decrease in the percentage of sentenced persons on parole.

PROBATION

Sentenced individuals on probation, compared to those in prison or on parole, increased from 1/1/89 to 1/1/90. The average number of probationers declined slightly from one year earlier. The percentage of females on probation per jurisdiction increased by 16.4 percent and non-whites decreased by 3.1 percent. From 1988 to 1989, the average caseload per jurisdiction declined by 3 cases and the average daily cost increased by $.12.

	1/1/89	1/1/90
Percent of Sentenced Persons on Probation	60.6	60.9
Average Number Probationers per Jurisdiction	36,397	36,266
Percent Female	15.9	18.5
Percent Non-White	39.1	37.9
	1988	**1989**
Average Caseload	110	107
Daily Cost	$1.95	$2.07

Agency Administration

	Agency	Chief Administrator	Reporting Authority
AL*	Board of Pardons & Paroles	Executive Director	Three Member Board
AK*	Department of Corrections	Commissioner	Governor
AZ	Admin. Office of the Courts	Admin. Director	Chief Justice
AR	Adult Probation Comm.	Chairman	Governor
CA	County Probation Office	Chief Prob. Officer	Chief County Judge
CO	Colorado Judicial Dept.	State Ct. Admin.	Chief Justice
CT	Office of Adult Probation	Director	Judicial Department
DE*	Division of Community Svcs.	Chief, Comm. Svcs.	Comsnr. Correction
DC	D. C. Superior Court	Dir., Soc. Ser. Div.	Chief Judge
FL*	Department of Corrections	Secretary	Governor
GA	Department of Corrections	Deputy Comm.	Comsnr. of DOC
HI	State Judiciary Department	Probation Admin.	Court Administrator
ID*	Field & Community Svcs.	Administrator	Director of Correction
IL	Admin. Office of the Courts	Director	Illinois Supreme Ct.
IN	County	Chief Prob. Officer	Chief County Judge
IA*	Div. of Community Svcs.	Deputy Director	Director, DOC
KS	Office of Judicial Admin.	Ct. Svcs. Specialist	Judicial Administrator
KY*	Corrections Cabinet	Comsnr, Comm. Svcs.	Secy., Corrections
LA*	Div. of Probation & Parole	Probation & Parole Dir.	Secy., Corrections
ME*	Div. of Probation & Parole	Dir., Division of P & P	Comsnr., DOC
MD*	Div of Parole & Probation	Dir., Division of P & P	Secy., P.S. & Corr.
MA	Comsnr. of Probation	Comsnr. of Probation	MA Trial Court
MI*	Bureau of Field Services	Deputy Director	Director, DOC
MN*	Department of Corrections	Director, Field Services	Comsnr., DOC
MS*	Department of Corrections	Deputy Comissioner	Comsnr.
MO*	Board of Probation & Parole	Board Chairman	Director, DOC
MT*	Corrections Division	Admin., Corr. Div.	Dir., Dept. of Insts.
NE	Nebraska Probation System	Probation Admin.	Chief Justice
NV*	Dept. of Parole & Probation	Chief	Governor
NH*	Division of Field Services	Director	Comsnr., DOC
NJ	Admin. Office of the Courts	Asst. Dir. of Probation	Admin. Dir. of Cts.
NM*	Department of Corrections	Secy. of Corrections	Governor
NY	Div. of Prob. & Corr. Altern.	State Director	Governor
NC*	Div. of Adult Parole & Prob.	Director	Secy., DOC

Administration	Agency	Chief Administrator	Reporting Authority
ND*	Div. of Adult Prob. & Parole	Director	Director, DOC
OH*	Adult Parole Authority	Chief, Parole,C. Svcs.	Dir., Rehab. & Corr.
OK*	Department of Corrections	Director	Board of Corrections
OR*	Department of Corrections	Director	Governor
PA*	Board of Probation & Parole	Chairman	Governor
RI*	Division of Field Services	Asst. Dir., Field Svcs.	Director, DOC
SC*	Dept. of Prob., Par. & Pard.	Executive Director	Board
SD	Court Services Department	Dir. of Court Services	State Court Admin.
TN	Department of Correction	Comsnr. of Correction	Governor
TX*	Dept. of Criminal Justice	Director	Board
UT*	Division of Field Operations	Director of Field Op.	Exec. Dir., DOC
VT*	Department of Corrections	Comsnr., DOC	Secy., Human Svcs.
VA*	Department of Corrections	Dep. Dir., Com. Corr.	Director, DOC
WA*	Div. of Community Corr.	Division Director	Secy., DOC
WV	Supreme Court of Appeals	Admin. Dir of Cts.	Supreme Court
WI*	Department of Corrections	Secretary, DOC	Governor
WY*	Department of Prob. & Par.	Director	Governor
FED*	Admin. Office of US Courts	Chief, Prob. Division	Administrative Office

* Indicates includes parole.

How many regional or district offices are operated by probation agencies?

On January 1, 1990, 48 agencies had 1,572 offices, an average of 33 per agency. Two agencies had more than 100 offices (Georgia, 144 and Texas, 119).

Alabama*	53	New Hampshire*	14
Alaska*	14	New Jersey	21
Colorado	20	New Mexico*	32
Connecticut	20	New York[2]	62
Delaware*	4	North Carolina*	98
Dist. of Col.	5	North Dakota*	11
Florida*	5	Ohio*	16
Georgia	144	Oklahoma*	7
Hawaii	3	Oregon*	31
Idaho*	16	Pennsylvania*	22
Illinois[1]	84	Rhode Island*	13
Iowa*	8	South Carolina*[3]	63
Kansas	31	South Dakota	23
Kentucky*	11	Tennessee	22
Louisiana*	19	Texas*	119
Maine*	29	Utah*	16
Maryland*	50	Vermont*	13
Massachusetts	98	Virginia*	43
Michigan*	3	Washington*	46
Minnesota*	7	West Virginia	37
Mississippi*	9	Wisconsin*	6
Missouri*	40	Wyoming*	18
Montana*	19	Federal*	94
Nebraska	43		
Nevada*	10	**Total**	**1,572**

* Includes parole. [1]County-based circuit court probation departments. [2]Includes 4 state regional offices and 58 local. [3]Includes 48 county, 9 youthful offender, and 6 regional.

How many probation employees were there on January 1, 1990?

67,085 employees worked in 52 jurisdictions on January 1, 1990. In 39 jurisdictions, 52.2 percent were female and in 38 jurisdictions, 21.7 percent were non-white.

	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Alabama*	373	162	211	315	58
Alaska*	100	41	59	83	17
Arizona	120	30	90	102	18
Arkansas[1]	98				
California[2]	6,000				
Colorado[3]	452	280	172	398	54
Connecticut	394	187	207	310	84
Delaware*	175				
Dist. of Col.	340	139	201	70	270
Florida*	3,163	1,275	1,888	2,132	1,031
Georgia	1,993	1,061	932	1,536	457
Hawaii	58	27	31	7	51
Idaho*	101	61	40	96	5
Illinois[1]	2,600				
Indiana[4]	760				
Iowa*	696	356	340	611	85
Kansas	353	149	204		
Kentucky*	360	209	151	331	29
Louisiana*	592				
Maine*	139	82	57	139	0
Maryland*	1,107				
Massachusetts	1,032	727	305	858	174
Michigan*	918				
Minnesota*	63	46	17	61	2
Mississippi*[1]	100				
Missouri*	981	352	629	873	108
Montana*	62	41	21	60	2
Nebraska	275				
Nevada*	265	131	134	224	41
New Hampshire*	80	43	37	78	2
New Jersey	2,430	1,166	1,264	1,992	438
New Mexico*	206	91	115	198	8
New York[1]	4,600	1,800	2,800	3,300	1,300
North Carolina*	1,409	760	649	1,146	263
North Dakota*	33	18	15	33	0
Ohio*	459	259	200	368	91
Oklahoma*	478	232	246	357	120
Oregon*[5]	419	218	201	369	50
Pennsylvania*	529	326	203	426	103
Rhode Island*	75	43	32	74	1
South Carolina*	708	358	350	513	195
South Dakota	95	50	45	95	0
Tennessee	389	162	227	288	101
Texas*	24,000				
Utah*	407	305	102	397	17
Vermont*	83				
Virginia*	703	325	378	591	112

Employees	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Washington*[6]	514	236	278	435	79
West Virginia	90	57	33	86	4
Wisconsin*	1,058	496	562	959	99
Wyoming*	85	34	51	6	45
Federal*	4,565				
Total	**67,085**	**12,335**	**13,477**	**19,917**	**5,514**

* Includes parole. [1]Estimate. [2]Probation officers only. [3]Probation only, excludes courts. [4]Estimate of probation officers. [5]Excludes 116 positions transferred to local jurisdictions. [6]Gender & race estimates.

How many supervisory, officers, support, and other employees were there in probation agencies on January 1, 1990?

On January 1, 1990, there were 4,365 supervisory staff in 46 jurisdictions; 20,076 probation officers in 48 jurisdictions; 6,986 administrative and support staff in 44 agencies; and 5,502 employees in other categories in 33 jurisdictions.

	Supervisory	Officers	Support	Other
Alabama*	16	201	143	13
Alaska*	14	59	27	
Arkansas	10	68	4	16
Colorado	58	250	91	53
Connecticut	40	249	17	88
Delaware*	15	114	45	
Dist. of Col.	42	240	86	
Florida*	517	2,545	848	
Georgia	115	659	325	894
Hawaii	9	35	3	10
Idaho*	12	61	4	24
Indiana		760		
Iowa*	90	231	113	262
Kansas	86	266		
Kentucky*	15	245	7	93
Louisiana*	48	328	30	135
Maine*	9	110	20	
Maryland*	88	582	36	401
Massachusetts	940	1,032	738	
Michigan*	108	542	253	15
Minnesota*	7	55		
Mississippi*[1]		90		
Missouri*	123	555	284	19
Montana*	5	46	11	
Nebraska	23	155	97	
Nevada*	63	140	22	40
New Hampshire*	3	50	23	4
New Jersey[2]	97	895	326	1,112
New Mexico*	26	100	88	8
New York	380	2,520	360	1,340
North Carolina*	162	983	54	176
North Dakota*	3	21	8	1
Ohio*	60	273	81	45

Agency Staffing	Supervisory	Officers	Support	Other
Oklahoma*	49	278	65	86
Oregon*	37	295	86	1
Pennsylvania*	103	239	143	44
Rhode Island*	7	46	8	14
South Carolina*	195	443	141	152
South Dakota	9	62	24	
Tennessee	52	261	55	21
Utah*	95	183	37	92
Vermont*	13	61	9	
Virginia*	89	45	182	
Washington*	32	319	150	13
West Virginia	2	88	1	40
Wisconsin*	91	463	251	253
Wyoming*	6	49	28	2
Federal*	401	2,785	1,662	35
Total	**4,365**	**20,076**	**6,986**	**5,502**

* Includes parole. [1]Estimate. [2]Other includes child enforcement staff.

Budgets

What was the entry salary and the maximum salary for a probation officer on 1/1/90?

The average entry salary in 51 jurisdictions was $20,771 and the average maximum salary in 49 jurisdictions was $36,294.

	Entry	Maximum
Alabama*	18,699	33,696
Alaska*	26,460	58,020
Arizona	23,875	48,000
Arkansas	15,000	21,432
California[1]	30,000	
Colorado	22,656	51,888
Connecticut	23,090	38,708
Delaware*	18,329	29,937
Dist. of Col.	21,232	47,911
Florida*	20,120	50,609
Georgia	20,820	35,766
Hawaii	22,668	42,132
Idaho*	19,251	32,927
Illinois[2]	17,000	23,375
Indiana	17,187	36,900
Iowa*	22,214	32,864
Kansas	22,644	31,860
Kentucky*	15,100	37,178
Maine*	20,550	27,997

Officer Salaries	Entry	Maximum
Maryland*	17,261	30,411
Massachusetts	29,009	36,262
Michigan*	22,963	36,171
Minnesota*	23,364	39,072
Mississippi*[3]	16,000	
Missouri*	18,888	28,224
Montana*	17,308	25,781
Nebraska	17,107	39,500
Nevada*	19,138	30,479
New Hampshire*	28,853	44,478
New Jersey	20,890	38,890
New Mexico*	38,344	61,850
New York[4]	15,500	45,200
North Carolina*	19,944	32,880
North Dakota*	20,496	36,240
Ohio*	19,698	34,008
Oklahoma*	18,905	25,197
Oregon*	17,664	34,668
Pennsylvania*	22,742	40,393
Rhode Island*	28,400	32,048
South Carolina*	18,533	33,819
South Dakota	19,261	28,870
Tennessee	13,752	25,416
Texas*	17,500	30,000
Utah*	16,203	38,917
Vermont*	21,424	33,946
Virginia*	20,461	27,965
Washington*	19,488	31,932
West Virginia	16,872	39,744
Wisconsin*	20,200	35,921
Wyoming*	21,564	32,352
Federal*	24,705	46,571
Average	**$20,771**	**$36,294**

* Includes parole. [1]Average for counties. [2]Maximum estimate. [3]Estimate. [4]Entry varies by county.

What was the salary of the chief administrator of a probation agency on January 1, 1990?

The average salary for the chief probation administrator in 47 jurisdictions was $55,522. Salaries ranged from $27,197 to $101,858. Jurisdictions with top salaries greater than $80,000 were California, Illinois, Michigan, New York, and the Federal government.

How much did it cost to operate a probation agency for FY '90?

The budgets in 49 jurisdictions totalled more than $1.1B and averaged $23,762,131 per jurisdiction.

Alabama*	12,521,342	Nebraska	6,250,000
Alaska*	5,606,900	Nevada*	11,125,860
Arizona	20,750,000	New Hampshire*	3,000,000
Arkansas	1,431,891	New Jersey[1]	80,000,000
Colorado	16,200,000	New Mexico*	8,282,500
Connecticut	14,634,637	New York[1]	176,000,000
Delaware*	4,773,900	North Carolina*	44,912,718
Dist. of Col.	14,973,000	North Dakota*	1,014,000
Florida*	106,718,808	Ohio*	35,128,830
Georgia	65,000,000	Oklahoma*	14,918,820
Hawaii	2,980,000	Oregon*	34,000,000
Idaho*	4,262,956	Pennsylvania*	26,318,000
Illinois[1]	75,000,000	Rhode Island*	3,273,455
Iowa*	8,316,143	South Carolina*	21,463,477
Kansas	9,242,749	South Dakota	3,639,826
Kentucky*	11,105,900	Tennessee	12,154,000
Louisiana*	14,739,429	Texas*	77,000,000
Maine*	5,702,960	Utah*	19,166,000
Maryland*	40,912,578	Vermont*	2,000,000
Massachusetts	4,204,712	Virginia*	24,247,000
Michigan*	31,862,600	Washington*	20,261,304
Minnesota*	4,749,000	West Virginia	2,100,000
Mississippi*[1]	3,750,000	Wisconsin*	28,985,000
Missouri*	25,295,340	Wyoming*	2,473,919
Montana*	1,894,883	**Total**	**$1,164,344,437**

* Includes parole. [1]Estimate.

What were the average costs per probationer per day in 1989?

The average daily cost per probationer in 43 jurisdictions was $2.07.

Alabama*	1.07	Nevada*	2.75
Alaska*	4.81	New Hampshire*[1]	1.75
Arizona	1.24	New Jersey	1.42
Arkansas	0.47	New Mexico*	3.01
California	6.50	North Carolina*	1.40
Colorado	2.35	North Dakota*	1.53
Connecticut	0.94	Oklahoma*	1.64
Florida*	2.19	Oregon*	3.65
Georgia	0.75	Pennsylvania*	3.93
Hawaii	1.85	Rhode Island*	0.81
Idaho*	2.50	South Carolina*	1.66
Illinois[1]	2.50	South Dakota	0.82
Iowa*	1.35	Tennessee[2]	1.83
Kansas	1.17	Texas*	1.20
Kentucky*	2.92	Utah*	3.75
Maine*	1.10	Vermont*	1.00
Michigan*	3.50	Virginia*	2.41
Minnesota*	1.25	Washington*	1.85
Mississippi*[1]	0.96	Wisconsin*	2.30
Missouri*	3.02	Wyoming*	2.26
Montana*	1.60	Federal*	3.00
Nebraska	1.04	**Average**	**$2.07**

* Includes parole. [1]Estimate. [2]Includes pre-sentence investigations and intensive supervision costs.

Probation Supervision

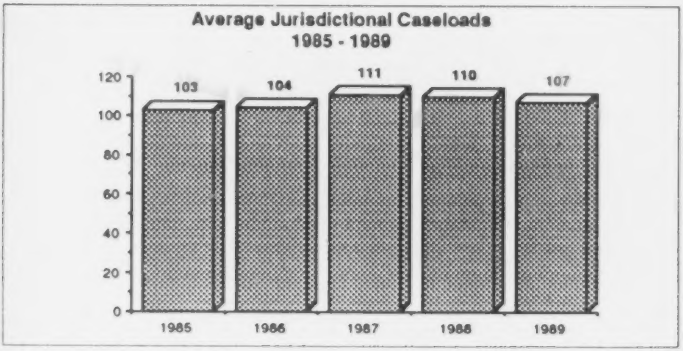
On January 1, 1990, how many adults were under active probation supervision?

52 jurisdictions supervised 1,883,763 probationers. In 35 jurisdictions, 18.5 percent were female. In 31 jurisdictions, 37.9 percent were non-white.

	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Alabama	18,610				
Alaska	2,755	2,377	378	1,748	1,007
Arizona[1]	23,687				
Arkansas[2]	17,572	13,882	3,690	11,133	6,439
California	265,000				
Colorado	17,817	14,431	3,386	11,937	5,880
Connecticut	42,842	36,416	6,436	29,133	13,709
Delaware	10,610	8,679	1,431	6,143	4,467
Dist. of Col.	8,815	7,228	1,587	8,374	441
Florida	91,058	71,288	19,770	61,713	29,345
Georgia	114,997	94,382	20,615	59,810	55,187
Hawaii	4,408	3,514	894	1,215	3,193
Idaho	3,137	2,572	565		
Illinois	65,594				
Indiana[3]	57,581				
Iowa	13,207				
Kansas[4]	16,297	12,722	3,575	12,815	3,482
Kentucky	8,206				
Louisiana	32,669				
Maine[5]	5,860	5,183	677		
Maryland	84,456	70,610	13,846	42,607	41,849
Massachusetts	88,529				
Michigan	39,491				
Minnesota	4,860	3,499	1,361	4,179	681
Mississippi[2]	6,400				
Missouri[6]	39,207	31,943	7,264	31,100	8,107
Montana	3,027	2,501	526	2,512	515
Nebraska	16,503	12,664	3,839	13,300	3,203
Nevada	7,738				
New Hampshire	4,176	3,587	589	3,968	208
New Jersey	52,480				
New Mexico	4,461	3,926	535	4,015	446
New York	128,707	110,011	18,696	63,134	65,573
North Carolina	74,077	58,520	15,557	38,520	35,557
North Dakota	1,652	1,361	291	1,468	184
Ohio	8,206				
Oklahoma	22,820	17,878	4,942	15,840	6,980
Oregon	23,286	19,094	4,192	20,698	2,588
Pennsylvania	4,682	3,937	745	3,551	1,131
Rhode Island	12,231				
South Carolina	32,889	28,107	4,782	17,009	15,880
South Dakota	2,654				
Tennessee	17,027	14,132	2,895		
Texas	237,038	189,630	47,408		
Utah	5,524	4,573	951	4,961	563
Vermont	5,399	4,652	747	5,399	0
Virginia	19,085	14,957	4,128	11,451	7,634

Probationers	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Washington	26,497	21,549	4,948	20,697	5,800
West Virginia[4]	4,413	3,530	883	4,060	353
Wisconsin	30,160	23,868	6,292	22,438	7,722
Wyoming	2,044	1,664	380	1,806	238
Federal	53,342				
Total	**1,883,783**	**918,867**	**208,801**	**536,734**	**328,362**

[1]Includes 1,760 Intensive. [2]Estimate. [3]12/31/88. [4]Gender & race estimates. [5]Excludes 991 out of state, issued warrants, or on bail supervision and 60 intensive supervision. [6]Includes compact/diversion cases.



The average caseload in 49 jurisdictions during 1989 was 107 probationers.

Alabama*	152	Montana*	77
Alaska	55	Nevada*	75
Arizona	58	New Hampshire*[3]	85
Arkansas	260	New Jersey	165
California	128	New Mexico*	55
Connecticut	217	New York	111
Delaware*	118	North Carolina	114
Dist. of Col.	101	North Dakota	87
Florida*	94	Ohio*	51
Georgia	175	Oklahoma*	84
Hawaii	176	Oregon*	70
Idaho*	80	Pennsylvania*	81
Illinois[1]	90	Rhode Island	282
Indiana[2]	108	South Carolina*	105
Iowa*	90	Tennessee	76
Kansas	67	Texas	130
Kentucky*	62	Utah[3]	103
Louisiana*	123	Vermont*	92
Maine*	135	Virginia*	65
Maryland*	205	Washington*	95
Massachusetts	94	West Virginia	73
Michigan*	89	Wisconsin*	64
Minnesota	94	Wyoming*	60
Mississippi[3]	125	Federal*	55
Missouri*	91	**Average**	**107**

*Includes parole. [1]Excludes juvenile. [2]1988. [3]Estimate.

How many pre-sentence reports were written and produced by probation agencies for the court during 1989? Do staff who prepare pre-sentence reports also carry caseloads?

472,324 pre-sentence reports were prepared in 46 jurisdictions during 1989. The same staff who carry caseloads also write pre-sentence reports in most jurisdictions. Other staff perform this function in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, and Rhode Island.

Alaska	1,334	New Hampshire	1883
Arizona [1]	15,000	New Mexico	3,063
Arkansas[1]	390	New York[2]	96,973
Colorado	6,162	North Carolina	3,079
Connecticut	3,914	North Dakota	335
Delaware	550	Ohio	7,594
Dist. of Col.	7,529	Oklahoma	2,943
Florida	24,346	Oregon	7,723
Georgia	13,215	Pennsylvania	1,116
Hawaii	1,387	Rhode Island	133
Idaho	1,738	South Carolina	145
Illinois	7,816	South Dakota	2,556
Iowa	7,881	Tennessee	6,611
Kansas	21,264	Texas	35,000
Kentucky	7,440	Utah	6,880
Louisiana	4,454	Vermont[1]	100
Maine	1,117	Virginia[3]	17,610
Maryland	8,080	Washington[1]	8,504
Michigan	45,342	West Virginia[1]	1,772
Minnesota	2,821	Wisconsin	6,405
Missouri	7,424	Wyoming	1,324
Montana	1,344	Federal	40,635
Nebraska	22,929		
Nevada	6,463	**Total**	**472,324**

[1]Estimate. [2]Includes Pre-Plea. [3]Includes post-sentence reports.

How many persons were placed under probation supervision during 1989, how long were they supervised, and how many were successfully terminated from supervision?

1,127,551 individuals were placed under supervision in 48 jurisdictions during 1989. 625,713 were removed from supervision in 45 jurisdictions during 1989 upon successful completion of probation. In 25 jurisdictions, the average length of time under supervision for successful completion was 24.9 months.

	Placed Under Supervision	Successful Terminations	Months Under Supervision
Alabama[1]	7,900		
Alaska	1,457	1,174	
Arkansas	5,003	2,758	
California	151,000	60,000	

Number of Probationers	Placed Under Supervision	Successful Terminations	Months Under Supervision
Colorado	6,462	2,577	16.0
Connecticut	27,839	24,025	
Delaware	4,468	2,917	
Dist. of Col.	8,124	4,054	18.0
Florida	154,033	94,599	24.0
Georgia	62,367	43,989	1.9
Hawaii	953	417	60.0
Idaho	3,725	844	26.0
Illinois	47,716	21,156	
Indiana[2]	55,369	41,866	
Iowa	9,489	6,801	24.0
Kansas	9,038	11,211	
Kentucky	3,809	2,338	
Louisiana		8,336	
Maine	9,843	5,807	18.0
Maryland	50,145	27,383	21.0
Massachusetts	47,026		
Minnesota	3,578	3,786	25.0
Mississippi[1]	2,500		42.0
Missouri	18,843	11,275	
Montana	1,528	796	
Nebraska	30,008	13,105	
Nevada[3]	4,261	1,326	25.0
New Hampshire[4,5]	239	2,917	30.0
New Jersey	31,891	15,789	
New Mexico	4,037	1,265	
New York	47,160	23,957	30.0
North Carolina	38,372	22,225	23.0
North Dakota	558	410	
Ohio	3,040	1,823	
Oklahoma	7,775	5,678	30.0
Oregon	12,018	6,242	30.0
Pennsylvania	6,036	2,107	33.3
Rhode Island	8,467	4,413	
South Carolina	17,467	7,924	20.7
South Dakota	1,428	1,025	
Tennessee	7,927	4,925	16.0
Texas	146,000	90,000	24.0
Utah	3,615	3,684	
Vermont	3,186	3,032	6.0
Virginia[6]	10,470	4,811	21.8
Washington	13,500	6,845	
West Virginia	2,250		
Wisconsin	14,252	7,715	22.6
Federal	21,405	16,386	34.0
Totals & Average	**1,127,577**	**625,713**	**24.9**

[1]Estimate. [2]1988. [3]Placed includes parole. [4]Termination includes parole. [5]Months estimate includes parole. [6]Terminations exclude deaths, administrative closings, and transfers out-of-state.

How many violation hearings for probationers were held during 1989? For those who were removed from probation supervision for cause, what were the reasons for their removal?

81,492 violation hearings were held in 20 jurisdictions. A total of 274,546 probationers in 41 jurisdictions were removed from supervision for cause during 1989. 43,721 probationers in 31 jurisdictions were removed from supervision for committing a new crime. 51,877 in 27 jurisdictions were removed for technical violations. 80,641 in 23 jurisdictions were removed for other reasons.

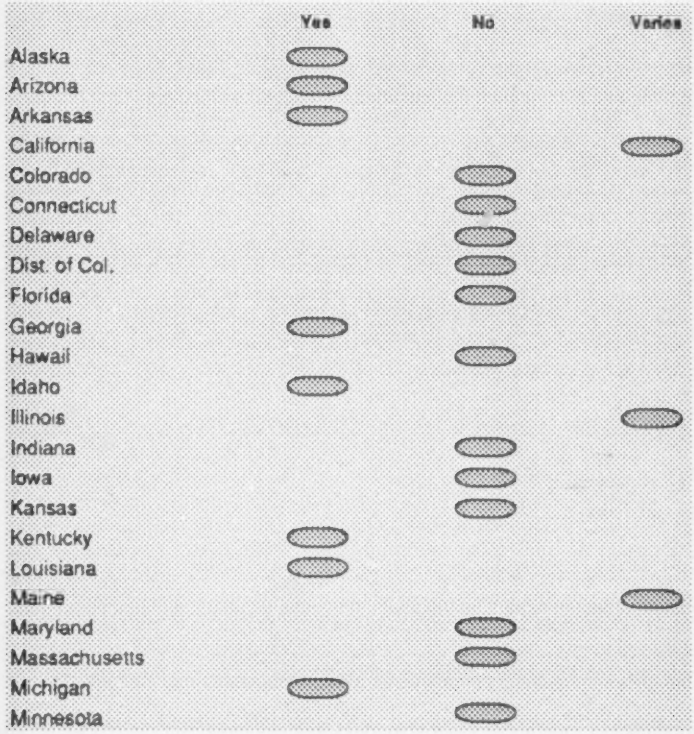
	Violation Hearings	New Crimes	Technical Reasons	Other Reasons	Total
Alaska	181	132	181	21	334
Arkansas[1]			1,036	3,198	4,234
California				8,250	58,000
Colorado[2]	2,000	400	477	50	927
Delaware		229	296	35	560
Dist. of Col.					1,740
Florida		7,566	9,955		17,521
Georgia		4,207	2,160		6,367
Hawaii		43	64		107
Idaho	540				
Illinois	20,278	1,157	1,387	8,008	10,552
Indiana[3]		2,196	2,998	7,385	12,579
Iowa					1,356
Kansas[4]		2,725		389	3,114
Kentucky		124	668		792
Louisiana		872	987	1,262	3,121
Maine	1,567				
Maryland	1,049	5,104	3,943	35,261	44,308
Massachusetts	29,224				
Minnesota	340	124			124
Missouri		968	1,519	3,181	5,668
Montana	177	24	144		168
Nebraska					1,020
Nevada	1,120				888
New Hampshire	303	91	195	17	303
New Jersey	16,860	730	2,805	3,712	7,247
New Mexico[5]	1,334	368	828		1,196
New York		6,010	5,047	3,488	14,545
North Carolina		2,512	5,927	2,482	10,921
North Dakota	212	107	105		212
Ohio		230	308	192	730
Oklahoma					914
Oregon[4]		1,113		105	1,218
Pennsylvania[6]		72	108	34	214
Rhode Island					476
South Carolina	1,096	653	1,991	1,583	4,227
South Dakota					163
Tennessee	2,200	1,010	194	80	1,284

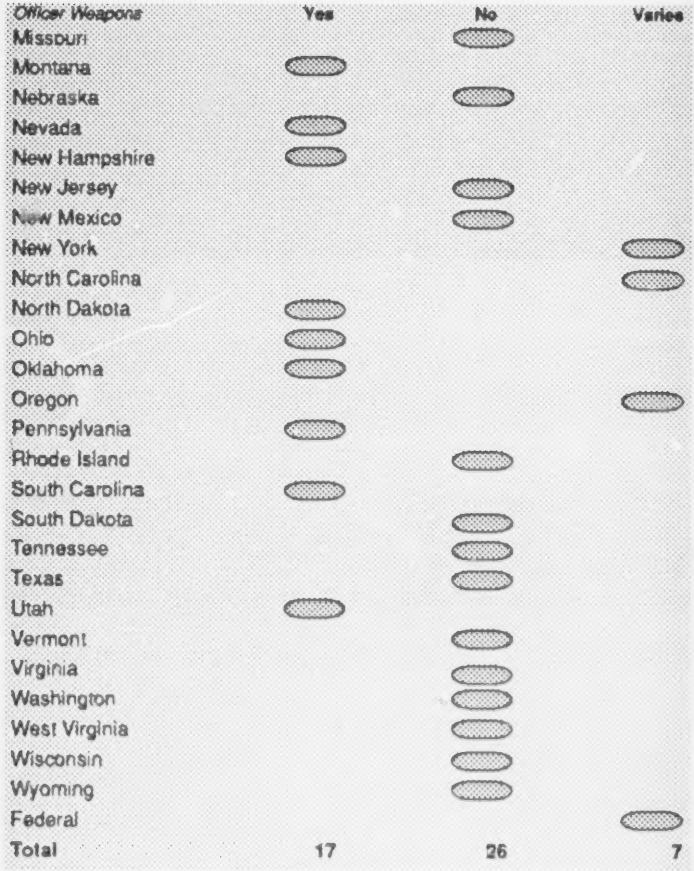
Probationers Removed	Violation Hearings	New Crimes	Technical Reasons	Other Reasons	Total
Texas					42,000
Utah	1,839	63	222	211	496
Vermont	310	239	156		395
Virginia[4]		1,285		1,316	2,601
West Virginia[2]	148				
Wisconsin[4]	714	2,301		381	2,682
Federal		1,066	8,176		9,242
Total	**81,492**	**43,721**	**51,877**	**80,541**	**274,546**

[1]Technical includes new crimes. [2]Estimate. [3]1988. [4]New Crimes include technical violations. [5]Hearings include parole. [6]Other includes new crimes & technical violations.

Which agencies authorized their probation officers to carry weapons?

50 jurisdictions reported that 17 authorize probation officers to carry weapons and 26 do not. In seven other jurisdictions, the practice varies among local offices or is restricted to special units or conditions.





Services and Programs

How many jurisdictions use electronic monitoring devices to supervise probationers? How many devices were in use in 1989 and for how many weeks were they worn?

31 jurisdictions employ electronic monitoring devices to supervise probationers. In 23 jurisdictions, 4,420 devices were in use on January 1, 1990. Probationers wore the devices for an average of 15 weeks in 22 jurisdictions during 1989.

	Use Monitors	No. of Devices	Duration
Alabama*	yes	70	8
Alaska	no		
Arizona	yes	25	

Electronic Monitoring	Use Monitors	No. of Devices	Duration
Arkansas	no		
California	yes		
Colorado	yes	120	13
Connecticut	yes	10	
Delaware*	yes	100	21
Dist. of Col.	yes		5
Florida	yes	963	40
Georgia	no		
Hawaii	yes	10	12
Idaho	no		
Illinois[1]	yes		
Indiana	yes		
Iowa*	yes	20	7
Kansas	yes		6
Kentucky	no		
Louisiana	no		
Maine*[2]	yes	8	52
Maryland	no		
Massachusetts	no		
Michigan	yes	500	18
Minnesota*[3]	yes	200	1
Mississippi	yes		
Missouri	yes	47	8
Montana	yes	31	12
Nebraska	yes		
Nevada*	yes	57	24
New Hampshire	no		
New Jersey	no		
New Mexico*	yes	21	14
New York	yes	135	
North Carolina	yes	1,338	16
North Dakota	no		
Ohio	no		
Oklahoma	no		
Oregon	yes	301	12
Pennsylvania	no		
Rhode Island	no		
South Carolina	no		
South Dakota	no		
Tennessee	yes	250	16
Texas	yes	140	12
Utah	yes		
Vermont	no		
Virginia	yes	2	12
Washington	no		
West Virginia	no		
Wisconsin	yes	60	10
Wyoming*[2]	yes	12	11
Federal	no		
Total/Average		**4,420**	**15**

* Includes parole. [1]Use monitors in about 15 jurisdictions. [2]Use monitors in pilot program. [3]Estimate.

How many jurisdictions use urine tests to determine if probationers are using drugs? How many tests were administered in 1989?

50 jurisdictions employ urine testing of probationers to determine drug use. Massachusetts and Rhode Island do not. 23 jurisdictions conducted 716,088 tests during 1989, an average of 31,134 per jurisdiction.

	Testing	Tests		Testing	Tests
Alabama*	⬭	7,000	Montana	⬭	
Alaska	⬭		Nebraska	⬭	
Arizona	⬭		Nevada*	⬭	12,537
Arkansas	⬭		New Hampshire*	⬭	3,135
California	⬭		New Jersey	⬭	
Colorado	⬭		New Mexico*	⬭	6,000
Connecticut	⬭	4,700	New York[1]	⬭	58,000
Delaware*	⬭	1,919	North Carolina	⬭	2,758
Dist. of Col.	⬭	26,515	North Dakota[1]	⬭	200
Florida	⬭	50,000	Ohio[1]	⬭	400
Georgia	⬭	25,500	Oklahoma	⬭	23,150
Hawaii	⬭	1,800	Oregon	⬭	
Idaho*	⬭	200	Pennsylvania	⬭	
Illinois[2]	⬭		Rhode Island		
Indiana	⬭		South Carolina	⬭	21,934
Iowa	⬭		South Dakota	⬭	
Kansas[1]	⬭	6,500	Tennessee	⬭	1,250
Kentucky	⬭		Texas	⬭	
Louisiana	⬭		Utah	⬭	
Maine	⬭		Vermont	⬭	
Maryland	⬭	19,840	Virginia	⬭	
Massachusetts			Washington[3]	⬭	
Michigan	⬭		West Virginia	⬭	
Minnesota*[1]	⬭	250	Wisconsin	⬭	
Mississippi	⬭		Wyoming*	⬭	2,500
Missouri	⬭		Federal*	⬭	440,000

*Includes parole. [1]Estimate. [2]Testing in about 20 jurisdictions. [3]Testing with probable cause.

How many agencies provide Interstate Compact supervision and for how many probationers in 1989?

Two jurisdictions (Kansas and West Virginia) are not members of the ISC 32 jurisdictions provided ISC supervision for 65,176 probationers during 1989.

Alabama	1,917	Massachusetts	1,050	Oklahoma	1,150
Arkansas[1]	1,100	Michigan[1]	2,600	Oregon	661
Colorado	3,953	Missouri*	1,967	Pennsylvania[2]	1,835
Connecticut	1,869	Montana	46	Rhode Island	236
Delaware	1,212	Nebraska	1,735	South Carolina	1,213
Florida	3,866	Nevada	759	Tennessee	1,656
Idaho*	285	New Hampshire	480	Texas	12,000
Iowa	661	New Mexico	787	Utah	688
Kentucky	1,235	New York	9,054	Washington	1,798
Maine	93	North Carolina	5,162	Wisconsin	1,800
Maryland	1,150	Ohio[2]	1,158		

*Includes parole. [1]Estimate. [2]12/31/89.

How many jurisdictions charge probationers for supervision?

30 jurisdictions charge clients fees for supervision. 20 jurisdictions do not.

Alabama	Georgia	Louisiana	North Carolina	Texas
Arizona	Idaho	Massachusetts	Oklahoma	Utah[1]
Arkansas	Illinois	Michigan	Oregon	Virginia
California	Indiana	Nevada	South Carolina	Washington
Delaware	Kansas	New Hampshire	South Dakota	Wisconsin[2]
Florida	Kentucky	New Mexico	Tennessee	Federal[3]

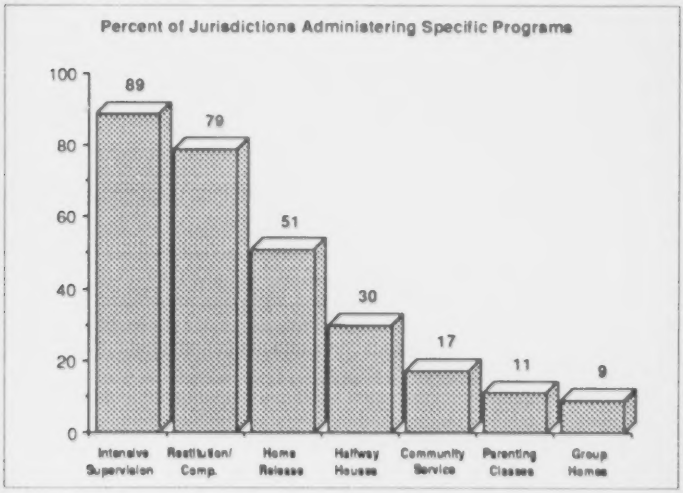
[1]Those in halfway houses. [2]Only those on electronic monitoring. [3]Court may impose fees if client is capable of paying.

What percentage of jurisdictions provide specific types of probation services?

100 percent prepare pre-sentence reports; 98 percent provide referral services; 62 percent conduct individual counseling; 60 percent apprehend absconders; 58 percent provide job development; 40 percent offer substance abuse treatment; 32 percent conduct family counseling; 12 percent provide detoxification; and 8 percent provide health care.

What percentage of jurisdictions administer specific types of probation programs?

89 percent operate intensive supervision programs; 79 percent run restitution/compensation programs; 51 percent have supervised home release programs; 30 percent run halfway houses; 17 percent have community service programs; 11 percent hold parenting classes; and 9 percent administer group homes. Other programs include Detention Center (Georgia), Boot Camp (Michigan), Electronic House Arrest (North Carolina), Shock Probation (South Carolina), and Home Detention (South Carolina).



PAROLE

Sentenced individuals on parole, compared to those in prison or on probation, decreased from 1/1/89 to 1/1/90. The average number of parolees per jurisdiction decreased appreciably from one year earlier. The percentage of females on parole per jurisdiction doubled and non-whites decreased by 13.4 percent. The average caseload per jurisdiction declined by 10 cases from 1988 to 1989. The average daily cost per parolee increased from $2.46 in 1988 to $2.97 in 1989.

	1/1/89	1/1/90
Percent of Sentenced Persons on Parole	11.6	10.7
Average Number ofParolees per Jurisdiction	7,184	6,628
Percent Female	6.8	13.9
Percent Non-White	58.8	50.9
	1988	1989
Average Caseload	84	74
Daily Cost	$2.46	$2.97

Agency Administration

	Agency	Chief Administrator	Reporting Authority
AL*	Bd. of Pardon & Paroles	Executive Director	Three Member Board
AK*	Dept. of Corrections	Commissioner	Governor
AZ	Dept. of Corrections	Correctional Admin. II	Admin., Comm. Corr. Div.
AR	Dept. of Correction	Assistant Director	Dept. of Correction
CA	Dept. of Corrections	Deputy Director	Dir, Dept.of Corr.
CO	Dept. of Corrections	Division Director	Ex. Dir. of Corr.
CT	Dept. of Corrections	Chief of Parole Svcs.	Comsnr., Dept. of Corr.
DE*	Div. of Community Svcs.	Chief of Comm. Svcs.	Comsnr., Dept of Corr.
DC	D.C. Board of Parole	Chairperson	Mayor
FL*	Dept. of Corrections	Secretary	Governor
GA	Brd. of Pardon & Paroles	Chairman	Governor
HI	Hawaii Paroling Authority	Parole & Pardon Admin.	Paroling Authority
ID*	Field & Comm. Svcs.	Administrator	Director of Correction
IL	Dept. of Corrections	Assistant Director	Director of Corr.
IN	Parole Services Section	Supvr. of Parole Svcs.	Dir., Comm. Services
IA*	Div. of Comm. Services	Deputy Director	Dir., Dept. of Corr.
KS	Div. of Comm. Services	Deputy Secretary	Secretary of Corr.
KY*	Corrections Cabinet	Comsnr., Comm. Svcs.	Secy., Corr. Cabinet
LA*	Div. of Probation & Parole	Probation & Parole Dir.	Secy., Dept. of Corr.
ME*	Div. of Probation & Parole	Dir., Prob. & Parole	Comsnr., Dept. of Corr.
MD*	Div. of Parole & Probation	Director	Secy. of P. S. & Corr.
MA	Parole Board	Chairman	Secy. of Human Svcs.
MI*	Bureau of Field Services	Deputy Director	Dir., Dept. of Corr.
MN*	Dept. of Corrections	Director, Field Services	Commissioner
MS*	Dept. of Corrections	Deputy Commissioner	Commissioner
MO*	Brd. of Probation & Parole	Board Chairman	Dir., Dept. of Corr.
MT*	Corrections Division	Admin., Corr. Division	Dir.,Dept. of Insts.
NE	Dept. of Corr. Services	Adult Parole Admin.	Dir., Dept. of Corr.
NV*	Dept. of Parole & Prob.	Chief	Governor
NH*	Div. of Field Services	Dir., Field Services	Comsnr., Dept. of Corr.
NJ	State Bureau of Parole	Chief, Bureau of Parole	Comsnr., Dept. of Corr.
NM*	Dept. of Corrections	Secretary of Corrections	Governor

Admin.	Agency	Chief Administrator	Reporting Authority
NY	Division of Parole	Chairman	Governor
NC*	Div. of Adult Prob./Parole	Director	Secy., Dept. of Corr.
ND*	Div. of Parole/Prob.	Director	Dir., Dept. of Corr.
OH*	Adult Parole Authority	Chief, Parole,Com. Svcs.	Dir., Rehab. & Corr.
OK*	Dept. of Corrections	Director	Board of Corrections
OR*	Dept. of Corrections	Director	Governor
PA*	Brd. of Prob. & Parole	Chairman	Governor
RI*	Div. of Field Services	Asst. Dir. of Field Svcs.	Dir., Dept. of Corr.
SC*	Dept.of Prob., Par. & Pard.	Executive Director	Board
SD	Dep. of Corrections	Ex. Dir., Parole Svcs.	Secy., Dept.of Corr.
TN	Board of Paroles	Executive Director	Board
TX*	Dept.of Criminal Justice	Director	Board
UT*	Div. of Field Operations	Dir. of Field Operations	Dir., Dept.of Corr.
VT*	Dept. of Corrections		
VA*	Dept. of Corrections	Deputy Dir., Adult Corr.	Director, Dept. of Corr.
WA*	Div. of Comm. Corr.	Division Director	Secy., Dept. of Corr.
WV	Div. of Corrections	Dir. of Parole Services	Comsnr., Div. of Corr.
WI*	Dept. of Corrections	Secy. of Department	Governor
WY*	Dept. of Prob. & Parole	Director	Governor
FED*	Admin. Office of US Courts	Chief, Probation Division	Administrative Office

* Indicates includes probation.

How many regional or district offices are operated by parole agencies?

1,054 parole offices were operated in 50 jurisdictions on January 1, 1990, an average of 21 per jurisdiction.

Alabama*	53	Nebraska	4
Alaska*	14	Nevada*[1]	10
Arizona	19	New Hampshire*	14
Arkansas	25	New Jersey	13
California	4	New Mexico*	32
Colorado	6	New York	36
Connecticut	3	North Carolina*	8
Delaware*	4	North Dakota*	11
Dist. of Col.	1	Ohio*	16
Florida*	5	Oklahoma*	7
Georgia	38	Oregon*	31
Hawaii	4	Pennsylvania*	22
Idaho*	16	Rhode Island*	6
Illinois	13	South Carolina*[2]	63
Indiana	8	South Dakota	9
Iowa*	8	Texas*	119
Kansas	5	Utah*	16
Kentucky*	11	Vermont*	13
Louisiana*	19	Virginia*	43
Maine*	29	Washington*	46
Maryland*	50	West Virginia	4
Massachusetts	9	Wisconsin*	6
Michigan*	3	Wyoming*	18
Minnesota*	7	Federal*	94
Missouri*	40		
Montana*	19	**Total**	**1,054**
		Average	**21**

* Includes probation. [1]Includes 10 locations for 4 districts and central office. [2]Includes 48 county, 9 youthful offender, 6 regional offices.

How many parole employees were there on January 1, 1990?

On January 1, 1990, 51,563 employees worked in 52 jurisdictions. In 43 jurisdictions, 50.3 percent were female and in 42 jurisdictions, 25.6 percent were non-white.

	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Alabama*	373	162	211	315	58
Alaska*	100	41	59	83	17
Arizona	95	56	39	63	32
Arkansas	88	62	26	67	21
California	1,960	1,074	886	892	1,068
Colorado	66	43	23	53	13
Connecticut	71	52	19	46	25
Delaware*	175				
Dist. of Col.	63	37	26	3	60
Florida*	3,163	1,275	1,888	2,132	1,031
Georgia	733	369	364	586	147
Hawaii	38	20	18	5	33
Idaho*	101	61	40	96	5
Illinois	147	86	61	63	84
Indiana	107	62	45	91	16
Iowa*	696	356	340	611	85
Kansas	99	53	46	80	19
Kentucky*	360	209	151	331	29
Louisiana*	592				
Maine*	139	82	57	139	0
Maryland*	1,107				
Massachusetts	219	98	121	184	35
Michigan*	918				
Minnesota*	63	46	17	61	2
Mississippi*	100				
Missouri*	981	352	629	873	108
Montana*	62	41	21	60	2
Nebraska	25	13	12	22	3
Nevada*	265	131	134	224	41
New Hampshire*	80	43	37	78	2
New Jersey	464				
New Mexico*	206	91	115	198	8
New York	2,067	1,096	971	1,261	806
North Carolina*	1,409	760	649	1,146	263
North Dakota*	33	18	15	33	0
Ohio*	459	259	200	368	91
Oklahoma*	478	232	246	358	120
Oregon*	382	198	184	335	47
Pennsylvania*	529	326	203	426	103
Rhode Island*	11	4	7	11	0
South Carolina*	708	358	350	513	195
South Dakota	45	25	20	45	0
Tennessee	342	130	212	242	100
Texas*	24,000				
Utah*	407	305	102	390	17
Vermont*	83				
Virginia*	703	325	378	591	112

Employees	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Washington* [1,2]	514	236	278	435	79
West Virginia	29	13	16	28	1
Wisconsin*	1,058	496	562	959	99
Wyoming*	85	34	51		
Federal*	4,565				
Total	**51,563**	**9,730**	**9,828**	**14,497**	**4,976**

*Includes probation. [1]Total excludes employees with primary job sites in work release.
[2]Gender and ethnic estimated.

How many supervisory, officers, support, and other employees were there in parole agencies on January 1, 1990?

On January 1, 1990, there were 3,169 supervisory staff in 50 jurisdictions; 16,129 parole officers in 51 jurisdictions; 6,104 administrative and support staff in 49 jurisdictions; and 2,815 employees in other categories in 35 jurisdictions.

	Supervisory	Officers	Support	Other
Alabama*	16	201	143	13
Alaska*	14	59	27	
Arizona	12	61	17	5
Arkansas	6	66	11	11
California	180	1,059	61	480
Colorado	11	36	16	3
Connecticut	5	50	16	
Delaware*	15	114	45	
Dist. of Col.	9	38	13	3
Florida*	517	2,545	848	
Georgia	91	391	233	18
Hawaii	5	22	11	
Idaho*	12	61	4	24
Illinois	13	108	26	
Indiana	13	68	31	
Iowa*	90	231	113	262
Kansas	6	73	3	17
Kentucky*	15	245	7	93
Louisiana*	48	328	30	135
Maine*	9	110	20	
Maryland*	88	582	36	401
Massachusetts	36	116	20	47
Michigan*	108	542	253	15
Minnesota*	7	55		
Mississippi* [1]		90		
Missouri*	123	555	284	19
Montana*	5	46	11	
Nebraska	3	12	7	3
Nevada*	63	140	22	40
New Hampshire*	3	50	23	4
New Jersey	20	282	5	123
New Mexico*	26	100	88	8
New York	194	1,023	674	176
North Carolina*	162	983	54	176
North Dakota*	3	21	8	1
Ohio*	60	273	81	45

	Supervisory	Officers	Support	Other
Oklahoma*	49	278	65	86
Oregon*	37	295	86	1
Pennsylvania*	103	239	143	44
Rhode Island*	1	8	2	
South Carolina*[2]	195	443	141	152
South Dakota	7	21	17	
Tennessee	58	187	82	15
Utah*	95	183	37	92
Vermont*	13	61	9	
Virginia*	89	45	182	
Washington*	32	319	150	13
West Virginia	4	17	8	
Wisconsin*	91	463	251	253
Wyoming*	6	49	28	2
Federal*	401	2,785	1,662	35
Total	**3,159**	**16,129**	**6,104**	**2,815**

* Includes probation. [1]Officers estimated. [2]Supervisory includes 46 county agents.

Budgets

What was the entry level salary and the maximum salary for a parole officer on January 1, 1990?

On January 1, 1990, the average entry level salary for parole officers in 51 jurisdictions was $21,084. The average maximum salary in 50 jurisdictions was $34,995.

	Entry	Maximum
Alabama*	18,699	33,696
Alaska*	26,460	58,020
Arizona	20,556	31,105
Arkansas	18,200	30,342
California	35,940	48,828
Colorado	22,560	38,724
Connecticut	25,160	32,410
Delaware*	18,329	29,937
Dist. of Col.	21,637	40,747
Florida*	20,120	50,609
Georgia	20,310	38,016
Hawaii	26,400	36,000
Idaho*	19,251	32,927
Illinois	21,564	34,416
Indiana	18,070	27,500
Iowa*	22,214	32,864
Kansas	22,644	35,124
Kentucky*	15,100	37,178
Maine*	20,550	27,997

Parole Officers' Salaries	Entry	Maximum
Maryland*	17,261	30,411
Massachusetts	27,261	35,278
Michigan*	22,963	36,171
Minnesota*	23,364	39,072
Mississippi*[1]	16,000	
Missouri*	18,888	28,224
Montana*	17,308	25,781
Nebraska	19,490	31,531
Nevada*	19,138	30,479
New Hampshire*[2]	28,853	44,478
New Jersey	23,850	33,401
New Mexico*	18,720	55,000
New York	33,994	42,048
North Carolina*	19,944	32,880
North Dakota*	20,496	36,240
Ohio*	19,698	34,008
Oklahoma*	18,905	25,197
Oregon*	17,664	34,668
Pennsylvania*	22,742	40,393
Rhode Island*	28,400	32,048
South Carolina*	18,533	33,819
South Dakota	17,430	26,166
Tennessee	15,684	25,416
Texas*	17,500	30,000
Utah*	16,203	38,917
Vermont*	21,424	33,946
Virginia*	20,461	27,965
Washington*	19,488	31,932
West Virginia	13,400	23,000
Wisconsin*	20,200	35,921
Wyoming*	21,564	32,352
Federal*	24,705	46,571
Average	**$21,084**	**$34,995**

* Includes probation. [1]Estimate. [2]Entry level Mid-point.

What was the salary of the chief administrator of a parole agency on 1/1/90?

The average salary for the administrator of a parole agency on January 1, 1990, was $54,113. Salaries ranged from $27,197 to $101,858. Jurisdictions with top salaries greater than $80,000 were Michigan, New York, and the Federal government.

How much did it cost to operate a parole agency for FY 1990?

Nearly $1.1B was budgeted in 51 jurisdictions for parole services. The average jurisdiction budgeted $20,996,201.

Alabama*	12,521,342	Montana*	1,894,883
Alaska*	430,900	Nebraska	917,075
Arizona	4,081,600	Nevada*	11,125,860
Arkansas	2,124,338	New Hampshire*	3,000,000
California[1]	215,470,000	New Jersey	12,000,000
Colorado	2,576,758	New Mexico*	8,282,500
Connecticut	2,987,758	New York	105,489,100
Delaware*	4,773,900	North Carolina*	44,912,718
Dist. of Col.	2,233,000	North Dakota*	1,014,000
Florida*	106,718,808	Ohio*	35,128,830
Georgia	30,800,000	Oklahoma*	14,918,820
Hawaii	859,193	Oregon*	34,000,000
Idaho*	4,262,956	Pennsylvania*	26,318,000
Illinois	5,100,000	Rhode Island*	3,273,455
Indiana[1]	4,800,000	South Carolina*	21,463,477
Iowa*	8,316,143	South Dakota	122,875
Kansas	3,857,652	Tennessee	12,241,700
Kentucky*	11,105,900	Texas*	77,000,000
Louisiana*	14,739,429	Utah*	19,166,000
Maine*	5,702,960	Vermont*	2,000,000
Maryland*	40,912,578	Virginia*	24,247,000
Massachusetts	9,800,000	Washington*	20,261,304
Michigan*	31,862,600	West Virginia	737,562
Minnesota*	4,749,000	Wisconsin*	28,985,000
Mississippi*	3,750,000	Wyoming*	2,473,919
Missouri*	25,295,340	**Total**	**$1,070,806,233**

* Includes probation. [1]Estimate.

What were the average costs per parolee per day in 1989?

The average daily cost per parolee in 47 jurisdictions was $2.97.

Alabama*	1.07	Nevada*	2.75
Alaska*	4.81	New Hampshire*[1]	1.75
Arizona	5.05	New Jersey	2.19
Arkansas	1.66	New Mexico*	5.01
California	9.68	New York[1]	6.58
Colorado	5.02	North Carolina*	2.92
Connecticut	1.62	North Dakota*	1.53
Florida*	2.19	Oklahoma*	1.64
Georgia	4.85	Oregon*	3.65
Hawaii	1.84	Pennsylvania*	3.93
Idaho*	2.50	Rhode Island*	0.81
Illinois	0.96	South Carolina*	1.66
Indiana	3.75	South Dakota	5.40
Iowa*	1.35	Tennessee	2.72
Kansas	3.19	Texas*	1.20
Kentucky*	2.92	Utah*	7.78
Maine*	1.10	Vermont*	1.00
Massachusetts	6.03	Virginia*	2.41
Michigan*	3.50	Washington*	1.85
Minnesota*	1.25	West Virginia[1]	1.64
Mississippi*	0.96	Wisconsin*	2.30
Missouri*	3.02	Wyoming*	2.26
Montana*	1.60	Federal*	3.00
Nebraska	5.54	* Includes probation.	[1]Estimate.

Parole Supervision

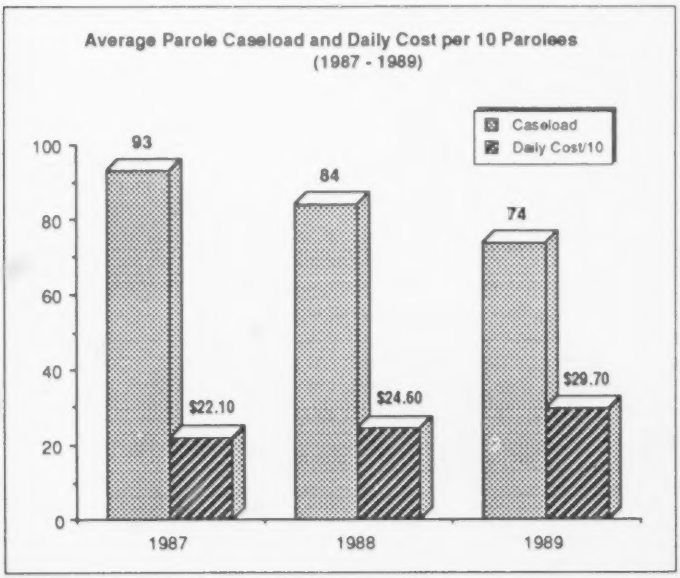
On January 1, 1990, how many adults were under active parole supervision?

545,804 parolees in 52 jurisdictions were under active supervision on January 1, 1990. In 39 jurisdictions, 13.9 percent were female and in 35 jurisdictions, 50.9 percent were non-white.

	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Alabama	3,709				
Alaska	580	500	80	368	212
Arizona	1,226				
Arkansas	3,500	3,183	317	2,079	1,421
California	59,313	53,964	5,349	39,370	19,943
Colorado[1]	1,799	1,662	137	1,405	394
Connecticut[2]	374	355	19	179	195
Delaware	1,158	1,090	68	532	626
Dist. of Col.	3,460	3,247	213	62	3,398
Florida	2,318	2,177	141	1,506	812
Georgia	16,048	14,652	1,396	6,371	9,677
Hawaii	1,287	1,005	282	336	951
Idaho	238	217	21		
Illinois	11,852	11,259	593	4,148	7,704
Indiana	2,708	2,526	182		
Iowa	1,555				
Kansas	3,719	3,396	323	2,371	1,348
Kentucky	3,037				
Louisiana	7,595				
Maine[3]	5,860	5,183	677		
Maryland	9,862	9,312	550	2,949	6,913
Massachusetts	4,900	4,606	294	3,185	1,715
Michigan	9,328	8,692	636	4,252	5,076
Minnesota	359	341	18	222	137
Mississippi	2,900				
Missouri	7,638	7,104	534	4,373	3,265
Montana	493	434	59	404	89
Nebraska	541	485	56	363	178
Nevada	2,441				
New Hampshire	477	458	19	453	24
New Jersey[4]	16,000				
New Mexico	1,147	1,041	106	1,017	130
New York	34,883	32,915	1,968	7,135	27,748
North Carolina	7,457	6,711	746	3,206	4,251
North Dakota	139	135	4	122	16

Parolees	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-White
Ohio	5,673				
Oklahoma	1,993	1,749	244	1,185	808
Oregon	3,849	3,464	385	3,074	775
Pennsylvania	12,934	12,124	810	6,441	6,493
Rhode Island	529				
South Carolina	3,630	3,349	281	1,622	2,008
South Dakota	591				
Tennessee	8,888				
Texas[5]	237,038	189,630	47,408		
Utah	1,277	1,170	107	1,120	157
Vermont	220	214	6	220	0
Virginia	7,392	6,764	628	3,445	3,947
Washington	2,179	2,132	47	1,770	409
West Virginia	943	849	94	820	123
Wisconsin	4,392	4,084	308	2,612	1,780
Wyoming	277	258	19	234	43
Federal	24,098				
Total	**545,804**	**402,437**	**65,125**	**108,951**	**112,766**

[1]Includes cases placed in other states. [2]Excludes 4,680 on Supervised Home Release. [3]Includes probation and excludes 991 transferred out of state, issued warrants, or on bail supervision and 60 intensive supervision. [4]Excludes 5,000 with only revenue obligations. [5]Includes probation.



What was the average caseload for a parole officer in 1989?

In 43 jurisdictions, the average parole caseload was 74.

Alabama*	152	Nebraska	45
Alaska	11	Nevada*	75
Arizona	53	New Hampshire*[1]	85
Arkansas	58	New Jersey	73
California	53	New Mexico*	55
Colorado	75	New York[2]	40
Connecticut	8	North Carolina	80
Delaware*	18	North Dakota*	94
Dist. of Col.	112	Ohio*	51
Florida*	94	Oklahoma*	84
Georgia	55	Oregon*	70
Hawaii	65	Pennsylvania*	81
Idaho*	80	Rhode Island	60
Illinois	113	South Carolina*	105
Indiana	50	South Dakota	22
Iowa*	90	Tennessee	58
Kansas	61	Texas	130
Kentucky*	62	Utah[1]	53
Louisiana*	123	Vermont*	92
Maine*	135	Virginia*	65
Massachusetts	75	Washington*	95
Michigan*	89	West Virginia*	60
Mississippi[1]	125	Wisconsin*	64
Missouri*	91	Wyoming*	60
Montana*	77	Federal*	55

* Includes probation. [1]Estimate. [2]Weighted average estimate.

How many persons were placed under parole supervision during 1989, how long were they supervised, and how many were successfully terminated from supervision?

387,803 individuals were placed under parole supervision in 49 jurisdictions during 1989. 181,994 successfully completed parole in 46 jurisdictions during 1989, and in 32 jurisdictions successful parolees had spent an average of 26.4 months on parole.

	Placed Under Supervision	Successful Terminations	Months Under Supervision
Alabama[1]	2,400		
Alaska	298	240	
Arizona	1,265	693	12
Arkansas	2,061	1,619	24
California	76,611	13,472	18
Colorado	1,571	984	24
Connecticut[2]	113	40	23

Number of Probationers	Placed Under Supervision	Successful Terminations	Months Under Supervision
Delaware	485	312	
Dist. of Col.	2,738	1,038	24
Florida	918	627	24
Georgia	15,423	3,957	17
Hawaii	1,733	44	60
Idaho	300	158	20
Illinois	11,034	5,826	18
Indiana	4,946	2,108	10
Iowa	1,050	555	18
Kansas	2,641	245	28
Kentucky	1,839	975	
Louisiana		1,992	
Maryland	5,862	3,535	14
Massachusetts	5,200		16
Michigan	7,363	2,785	
Minnesota	390	411	24
Mississippi	1,400		27
Missouri	4,228	2,245	
Montana	370	174	
Nebraska	679	500	9
Nevada[3]	4,261		
New Hampshire[1,3]	239	2,917	30
New Jersey	11,500	5,369	
New Mexico	1,197	383	
New York[1]	17,853	8,540	22
North Carolina	8,074	5,263	
North Dakota	198	193	
Ohio	3,724	1,933	
Oklahoma[1]	1,195	546	27
Oregon	3,864	868	18
Pennsylvania	1,995	2,518	29
Rhode Island	319	226	
South Carolina	1,039	579	36
South Dakota	390	185	88
Tennessee	3,968	1,673	
Texas[3]	146,000	90,000	24
Utah	848	789	
Vermont[1]	133	55	24
Virginia	7,184	4,131	35
Washington	970	1,430	
West Virginia	519	200	24
Wisconsin	2,655	1,619	20
Federal[4]	16,760	8,042	58
Total and Average	**387,803**	**181,994**	**26.4**

[1]Estimate. [2]Excludes 8,906 placed on Supervised Home Release. [3]Includes probation.
[4]All parolees, not just successful terminations.

How many violation hearings for parolees were held during 1989? For those who were removed from parole supervision for cause, what were the reasons for their removal?

130,951 parole violation hearings were conducted in 38 jurisdictions during 1989. 149,426 parolees were removed from supervision for cause in 48 jurisdictions during 1989. 28,839 were removed in 42 jurisdictions for committing new crimes. 66,051 were removed for technical violations in 40 jurisdictions. 10,022 were removed in 21 jurisdictions for other reasons.

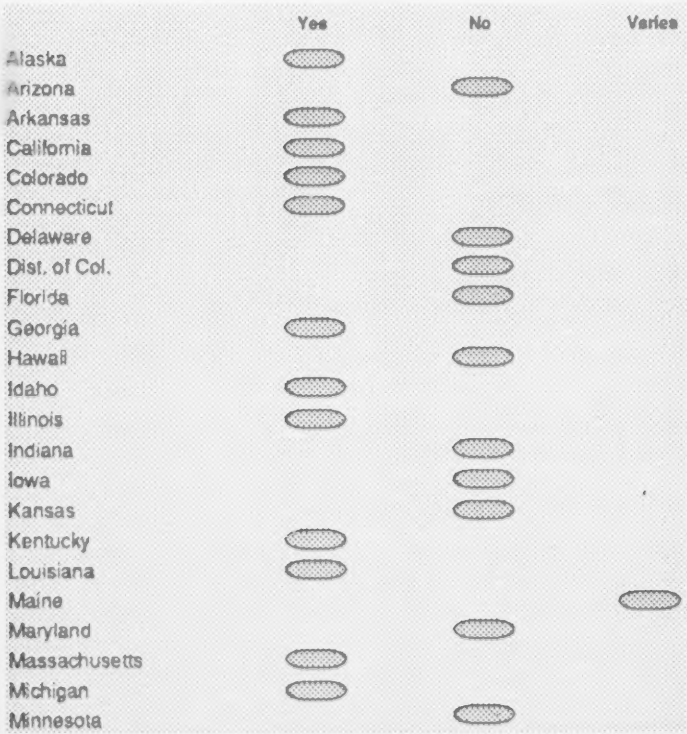
	Violation Hearings	New Crimes	Technical Reasons	Other Reasons	Total
Alaska	82	38	82	8	128
Arizona	474	102	740	37	879
Arkansas	828	83	818	1,163	2,064
California	73,547	11,040	39,976		51,016
Colorado	1,774	148	371		519
Connecticut[1]	32	1	64	72	137
Delaware		44	13	8	65
Dist. of Col.	1,325	326	494		820
Florida		63	72		135
Georgia	1,047	3,129	360		3,489
Hawaii	231	47	123		170
Idaho	221	37	39	38	114
Illinois	3,716	1,594	2,099	2,396	6,089
Indiana		354	204	254	812
Iowa					345
Kansas	792	231	561		792
Kentucky	1,138	167	970		1,137
Louisiana		332	722	68	1,122
Maine	134				
Maryland	13,818	726	172	4,327	5,225
Massachusetts	1,379	490	141	148	779
Michigan	201	1,104	1,505		2,609
Minnesota	25	13	9		22
Missouri		361	1,157	38	1,556
Montana		10	61		71
Nebraska	228				224
Nevada	360				314
New Hampshire	129	32	91	6	129
New Jersey	3,734	537	2,181		2,718
New Mexico[2]	1,334	304	344		648
New York	7,464	1,781	4,958		6,739
North Carolina		517	1,248	49	1,814
North Dakota	21	14	7		21
Ohio	1,877	596	890	638	2,124
Oklahoma	151	85	45	21	151
Oregon[3]	2,901	957		35	992
Pennsylvania[4]	4,951	423	1,436	553	2,412
Rhode Island	235				93
South Carolina	323	125	308	23	456

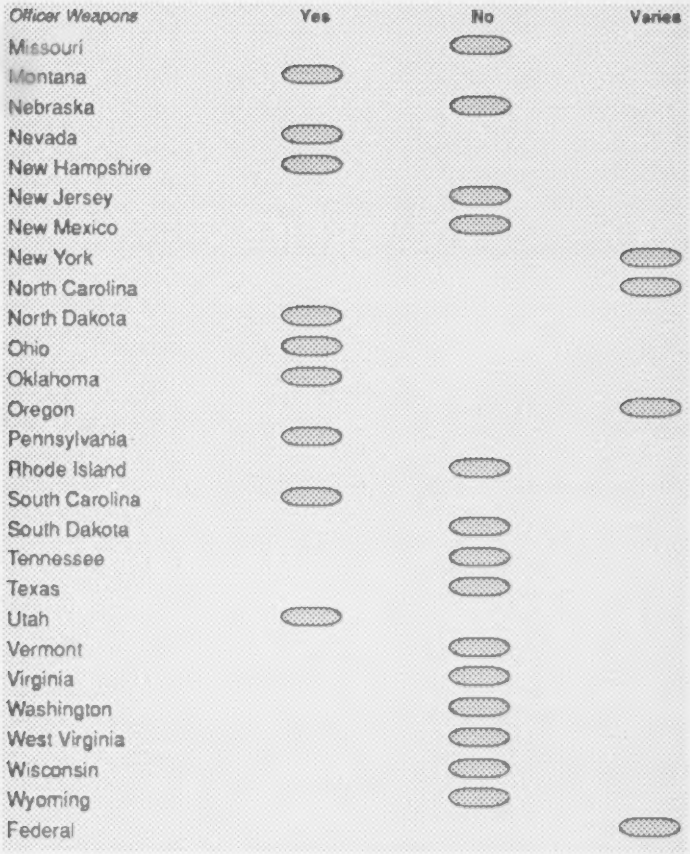
Parolee Removals	Violation Hearings	New Crimes	Technical Reasons	Other Reasons	Total
South Dakota	155	9	110		119
Tennessee	2,469				1,538
Texas[2]					42,000
Utah	487	143	429		572
Vermont	32	13	12		25
Virginia		687	179		866
Washington		78	345		423
West Virginia	87	15	63	91	169
Wisconsin[3]	322	723		49	772
Federal	2,927	1,360	2,652		4,012
Total	**130,951**	**28,839**	**66,051**	**10,022**	**149,426**

[1]Excludes those on Supervised Home Release. [2]Includes probation. [3]Includes technical violations. [4]Includes both new crimes & technical violations.

Which agencies authorize parole officers to carry weapons?

21 jurisdictions authorize parole officers to carry a weapo 24 jurisdictions do not and 5 authorize it in certain circumstances and locations.





Services and Programs

How many jurisdictions use electronic monitoring devices to supervise parolees? How many devices were in use in 1989 and for how many weeks were they worn?

26 jurisdictions used electronic monitoring devices during 1989 and 24 did not. 2,248 devices were used in 23 jurisdictions, and in 22 jurisdictions they were worn for an average of 14.2 weeks.

	Use Monitors	No. of Devices	Duration
Alabama*	yes	70	8
Alaska	no		
Arizona	yes	75	12

Electronic Monitoring	**Use Monitors**	**No. of Devices**	**Duration**
Arkansas	no		
California	yes	155	
Connecticut	yes	100	30
Delaware*	yes	100	21
Dist. of Col.	no		
Florida	no		
Georgia	no		
Hawaii	yes	15	15
Idaho	no		
Illinois	no		
Indiana	no		
Iowa*	yes	20	7
Kansas	no		
Kentucky	no		
Louisiana	no		
Maine[1]	yes	8	52
Maryland	no		
Massachusetts	no		
Michigan[2]	yes	30	12
Minnesota*[3]	yes	200	2
Mississippi	yes		
Missouri	yes	120	8
Nebraska	yes	5	6
Nevada*	yes	57	24
New Hampshire	no		
New Jersey	yes	100	12
New Mexico*	yes	21	14
New York	yes		13
North Carolina	yes	8	16
North Dakota	no		
Ohio	no		
Oklahoma	no		
Oregon	no		
Pennsylvania	yes	20	
Rhode Island	no		
South Carolina	yes	22	6
South Dakota	no		
Tennessee	yes	810	4
Texas*	yes	140	12
Utah	yes		
Vermont	no		
Virginia	no		
Washington	no		
West Virginia	no		
Wisconsin	yes	60	10
Wyoming*[1]	yes	12	11
Federal	yes	100	17
Total/Average		**2,248**	**14.2**

* Includes probation. [1]Pilot program. [2]1/31/90. [3]Estimate.

How many jurisdictions use urine tests to determine if parolees are using drugs? How many tests were administered in 1989?

49 jurisdictions conduct urine tests to determine if parolees are using drugs. One jurisdiction (Rhode Island) does not. 29 jurisdictions conducted 766,076 tests during 1989.

Alabama*[1]	7,000	New Hampshire*	3,135
Arizona	131,700	New Jersey	25,000
Arkansas[1]	2,000	New Mexico*	6,000
Colorado	2,462	New York	22,990
Connecticut	49,500	North Carolina	364
Delaware*	1,919	North Dakota[1]	300
Dist. of Col.	18,640	Ohio[1]	1,000
Florida	500	Oklahoma	23,150
Georgia	7,175	South Carolina	2,711
Hawaii	957	South Dakota	439
Idaho*	200	Tennessee	960
Indiana[1]	500	West Virginia[1]	100
Kansas	2,087	Wyoming*	2,500
Minnesota*	250	Federal*	440,000
Nevada*	12,537	**Total**	**766,076**

* Includes probation. [1]Estimate.

How many agencies provide Interstate Compact supervision and for how many parolees in 1989?

40 jurisdictions supervised 32,031 Interstate Compact parolees during 1989, an average of 801 per jurisdiction.

Alabama	628	Nebraska	111
Arizona[1]	900	Nevada	296
Arkansas	347	New Hampshire	112
California	1,850	New Jersey	1,000
Connecticut	250	New Mexico	221
Delaware	264	New York	457
Dist. of Col.	207	North Carolina	836
Florida[2]	1,138	Ohio[3]	801
Georgia	981	Oklahoma	475
Hawaii	77	Oregon	224
Idaho*	285	Pennsylvania[4]	621
Indiana	354	Rhode Island[5]	84
Iowa	172	South Carolina	342
Kansas	265	South Dakota[1]	400
Kentucky	835	Tennessee	603
Maine	40	Texas*	12,000
Maryland	327	Utah	210
Massachusetts	600	Washington	566
Michigan	937	West Virginia	50
Missouri*	1,967	**Total**	**32,031**
Montana	198		

* Includes probation. [1]Estimate. [2]FY'89. [3]12/31/89. [4]12/89. [5]1/1/90.

How many jurisdictions charge parolees for supervision?

23 jurisdictions charge clients fees for supervision. 27 jurisdictions do not.

Alabama	Idaho	New Mexico	Texas
Arizona	Kentucky	North Carolina	Utah[1]
Arkansas	Louisiana	Oklahoma	Virginia
Delaware	Michigan	Oregon	Washington
Florida	Nevada	South Carolina	Federal[2]
Georgia	New Hampshire	Tennessee	

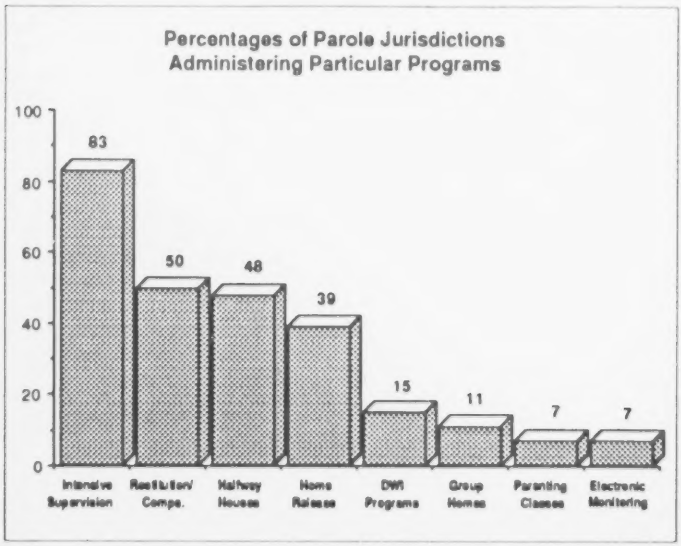
[1]Those in halfway houses. [2]Court may impose fees if client is capable of paying.

What percentage of jurisdictions provide specific types of parole services?

96 percent of parole jurisdictions provided referral services; 84 percent provided pre-parole reports; 80 percent apprehended absconders; 74 percent provided individual counseling; 68 percent provided job development services; 38 percent provided family counseling; 18 percent provided detoxification; and 8 percent provided health care services.

What percentage of jurisdictions administer specific types of parole programs?

Among 46 jurisdictions, 83 percent operate intensive supervision programs; 50 percent administer restitution/compensation programs; 48 percent provide halfway houses; 39 percent administer supervised home release programs; 15 percent operate DWI programs; 11 percent run group homes; 7 percent offer parenting classes; and 7 percent administer electronic monitoring progams.



What is the status of accreditation in probation and parole jurisdictions?

On July 1, 1990, there were 5 adult paroling authorities accredited, the same number accredited on June 1, 1989. During that same period, the number of accredited adult probation and parole field services increased to 14, an increase of 7.7 percent.

	Accredited		Change	
	6/1/89	7/1/90	Number	Percent
Adult Paroling Authorities	5	5	0	0.0
Probation & Parole Field Services	13	14	+1	7.7
Total	18	19	+1	5.6

Source: American Correctional Association.

How many probation and parole agencies are contractually involved in the American Correctional Association accreditation process?

On July 1, 1990, 8 adult paroling authorities were in the accreditation process, the same number as in 1989 and a decrease of 1 since 1986. The number of Adult Probation & Parole Field Services in the accreditation process increased by 23 from 1989 and by 54 since 1986.

	'86	'87	'88	'89	'90
Adult Paroling Authorities	9	7	7	8	8
Adult Probation & Parole Field Services	187	188	195	219	242
Total	196	195	202	227	250

Source: American Correctional Association.

1990 Corrections Yearbook Order Form

Send to:

_____

Address:

_____

CJI
Criminal Justice Institute
Spring Hill West
South Salem, New York
10590
914-533-2000

Adult Prisons and Jails		Juvenile Corrections		Probation and Parole		Three Volume Set	
1-4	$9.00 each	1-4	$7.00 each	1-4	$7.00 each	1-4	$21.00 each
5-9	8.00 each	5-9	6.00 each	5-9	6.00 each	5-9	18.00 each
10-49	7.00 each	10-49	5.00 each	10-49	5.00 each	10-49	15.00 each
50-99	6.00 each	50-99	4.00 each	50-99	4.00 each	50-99	12.00 each
100-199	5.00 each	100-199	4.00 each	100-199	4.00 each	100-199	12.00 each
200-499	4.00 each	200-499	4.00 each	200-499	4.00 each	200-499	12.00 each

Send _____ copies of Adult, _____ of Juvenile, _____ of Probation & Parole, _____ of Three Volume Set.

Enclosed is check for $_____. Agency orders may be billed if indicated here. _____

The **Corrections Yearbook** is published annually by the Criminal Justice Institute, a not-for-profit organization founded in 1978 and devoted to innovative and constructive projects in the criminal justice field. Additional copies can be acquired by returning the order form on the last page.

The Criminal Justice Institute has completed several other publications that may be of interest to you.

Prison Gangs - Their Extent, Nature and Impact on Prisons

Management Strategies for Combatting Prison Gang Violence

The Real Cost of Corrections

Private Sector Involvement in Prison Services and Operations

Economic and Sociological Theories of Deterrence: A Regression Analysis of Bank Robbery and Other Property Crimes

Correctional Contracting: A Guide to Successful Experiences

The Management of Crowded Prisons

Building on Prior Experiences: Therapeutic Communities in Prisons

Stopping Escapes: Perimeter Security

Corrections Yearbook™ 1980 - 1990

If you are interested in any of these publications, if you desire more information from our correctional information data base, or if you would like to know more about CJI's services, call or write:

George and Camille Camp
Criminal Justice Institute
Spring Hill West
South Salem, New York 10590
914-533-2000